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**—ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

Bread Dough or Bayonets

Drink and War Abstinence

A Doctor Prescribes God

¶ **The neutralizing** of southeast Europe seems nearer fruition as German Foreign Minister von Neurath flies to Belgrade, and Ignacy Moscicki, President of the Polish Republic, steams to Bucharest. Both are greeted cordially—the first by a swastika-flying populace; the second by King Carol. The sense grows that old-established alliances in Europe are becoming frayed. Economic and political stresses are severing mildewed threads once woven in the loom of "balance of power." Today Europe is swayed by racial and political sympathies, as of yore, but more of her ties are being negotiated by bread dough than by bayonets as economic weights are multiplied. The visits to the Yugoslavian and Roumanian capitals are made by representatives of nations cool toward the Little Entente to nations that are members of that Franceward combination. Although in this instance it may not be so intended, such visits might serve not to align nations against nations, but to bring among all European nations the consciousness of their natural interdependence.

¶ **Delegates to the** World Woman's Christian Temperance Union mark a lack of cordiality on the part of the Administration. Meeting in Washington only an Assistant Secretary of State officially greets the guests. Mr. Roosevelt chooses not to speak. His public sympathies are obviously not with the non-alcoholics. He sends a letter congratulating the women, however, on their concern with peace. Its receipt draws perfunctory applause which rises to cheers of approbation when World President Ella Boole calmly announces the convention will return to "the subject in which the W. C. T. U. is primarily interested." Then Senator Morris Sheppard of Texas speaks the words uniting peace to prohibition. "It will take a sober world to make a peaceful world," said he. Note a vicious circle: Intemperance breeds warfare; warfare breeds intemperance. Note how it may be squared: Temperance breeds good tempers; good tempers breed peace.

¶ **Last week's Monitor** carried a story overlooked from the Tower at the time. It's a story that should not be overlooked. Talking to a medical society Dr. Richard C. Cabot, distinguished Boston physician, said: "The body has a superwisdom which is biased in favor of life, rather than death. And it is a force that doesn't make many wrong diagnoses. What is this powerful force? It is God—the healing power on which all of us depend in order to be here today." God, declares Dr. Cabot, supplies 90 per cent of the healing power. "Clearway" figures the good physician is only 10 per cent wrong. If God is the force which supplies the healing power, there is no room left for any other healing force, since God is infinite, omnipotent, omniscient, omnipresent. But it's an occasion for gratitude when medical men demonstrate the perception to accord even 90 per cent of healing power to God.

¶ **Along the north Peruvian coast** strange and marvelous equipment is assembled. Men gaze upward through great telescopes, adjust delicate mechanisms, focus long-range cameras, for the aid of natural science. Presently the sun will duck behind a shadow. Total eclipse of the great orb occurs at the sunset hour along the Peruvian coast on June 7. The sun draws a quilt over its face before retiring for the night. The performance lasts for seven minutes and four seconds. So from Japan comes the Yssei Yamamoto expedition, from the United States the Hayden Planetarium-Grace expedition, and from points nearer come curious onlookers. The savants hope to penetrate more of the secrets of the sun, read into its flaming depth. But it's all right. There'll be no change in the earth's natural routine. The song that Browning sang, we can continue to sing:

"God's in his heaven:
All's right with the world."

¶ **Thousands of Christian Scientists** gather in Boston for the Annual Meeting of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. They are told that branch churches of their denomination to the number of 2781 now dot the world's landscape. They are reminded that the teachings of the Wayshower, Jesus the Christ, and the power of infinite Good revealed by the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, might well be devoted with added consecration to the amelioration of the world's political and social unrest. All Christian people concur in accepting the fact that Jesus came preaching and demonstrating "peace on earth, good will to men." Their next step would seem to be to accept the peace and universal brotherhood made available by the Christly way. This Annual Meeting of The Mother Church will find more Christian Scientists awakening to their privilege as "world workers."

Gifts to Aid Mankind's Progress

Kellogg Gives $500,000 for Study of International Relations

Advocate of Peace

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 7 (AP)—Frank B. Kellogg, of St. Paul, who as Secretary of State under President Coolidge was co-author of the Kellogg-Briand peace pact, today gave Carleton College, Northfield, Minn., $500,000 for the establishment of a foundation for the study of international relations.

The gift was accepted by the college board of trustees during commencement exercises.

The foundation will be known as the Frank B. Kellogg Foundation for Education in International Relations. Pierce Butler, associate justice of the Supreme Court, who gave the commencement address, announced the gift.

It will permit establishment of a two-man teaching staff with a half-time professor from a foreign country. Preliminary plans call for four $1000 scholarships annually for foreign students at the college, and additional scholarships to permit Carleton students to study abroad.

Mr. Kellogg has been a member of the college board of trustees since 1929, and is vice-president and chairman of the executive committee of the board.

By a Staff Artist

Frank B. Kellogg
Former Secretary of State

Walgreen Donates $550,000 for Study of American Institutions

Rosenwalds Aid

CHICAGO, June 7 (AP)—Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, president of the University of Chicago, announced it had received a gift of $550,000 from Charles R. Walgreen, chain drug store operator, who less than two years ago criticized the school for "Red" activities and caused his niece, Lucille Norton, to cancel her enrollment.

Dr. Hutchins said the fund would be used to establish the Charles R. Walgreen Foundation for Study of American Institutions and would enable the school to employ an eminent scholar as director of the course.

Previously the Rosenwald Family Association, established by the late Julius Rosenwald, gave the university $275,000. The Rosenwald and the Walgreen gifts, totaling $825,000, will be devoted to the purposes of the Walgreen Foundation, Dr. Hutchins said.

Mother Church Hears Call For World Peace

Officers Give Reports—Writings of Mrs. Eddy Show Mounting Sales

Judge C. P. Smith Is New President

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The need for alertness, diligence and obedience to spiritual law in order that Christian justice, peace and healing may be made manifest to a greater degree in the government of men and nations was stressed today by The Christian Science Board of Directors at the Annual Meeting of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

"It is our sacred duty and privilege to uphold righteous government," the Directors' message read, "and to know that in reality divine Mind, with its attributes of intelligence, wisdom, justice, and mercy, always guides and controls the avenues through which government is expressed."

From other church officers came reports of Christian Science progress throughout the world and a marked increase in demand for the writings of Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, particularly for her textbook, Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures.

Message From Directors

Following the expressions of gratitude for loyalty and co-operation from the field during the past year, the Board of Directors called attention of church members to the need for obeying fully the imperative command of the Master to demonstrate his teachings, asking, "Is it not strange, then, that so many generations which followed were uninspired and unstirred by his sublime commands?

"However, in our day, the living, redeeming truth Jesus taught and practiced has been made known in demonstration and power to a waiting world by the beloved Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, and her teachings reveal clearly how to obey the commandments of Jesus—how to understand and to fulfill his promises here and now."

The place of the Christian Science periodicals in carrying on this healing ministry, disseminating inspiration for humanity that it may find relief from its burden of sickness and sin, featured the report of the Publishing Society. Mrs. Eddy's statement on page 271 of Miscellaneous Writings was quoted, that students of Christian Science "should take our magazine, work for it, write for it, and read it." This applies to all the periodicals, the report continued.

The Manager of Committees on Publication said that Christian Scientists might rejoice in the fact that "public thought which is reflected in legislative bodies, has become sufficiently free from prejudice so that Committees have been able to prevent the passage of many measures which would have restricted the rights of Christian Scientists."

The Annual Meeting was called

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

Voyaging Diplomats

Drawn by Dwight C. Sturges for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Prof. Ignacy Moscicki
President of Poland

Baron Constantin von Neurath
German Foreign Minister

Directors Name 22 Members To Lecture Board

The Christian Science Board of Directors today announced the re-election of 21 former members of the Board of Lectureship and one new speaker for the ensuing year: Dr. Walton Hubbard, C. S. B., of Los Angeles, California.

Dr. Walton Hubbard, C. S. B., was born in Wisconsin and received his early education in that State. After a brief period in a Polytechnic Institute in Indiana, he decided to become a physician and surgeon, and studied in the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College. Following the completion of his course, he first practiced medicine in the State of Washington, later returning to Wisconsin, where he continued in that profession. During this time Dr. Hubbard became gradually and increasingly interested in the teachings of Christian Science, and in 1910 he ceased to practice medicine. He received class instruction in Christian Science, and returned to Washington, where he engaged in the practice of Christian Science, eventually settling in Spokane.

Dr. Hubbard became a member of The Mother Church and of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Spokane, in 1910. In 1914 he served as First Reader of First Church, Spokane. He received class instruction in the Normal Class of the Board of Education in 1913, and became a teacher of Christian Science. He previously served as a member of the Board of Lectureship for a period of ten years, until in 1926 he withdrew to devote his time to teaching and practicing Christian Science in Los Angeles, California.

The complete list of lecturers for the coming year follow:

Gavin W. Allan, C. S. B., Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Peter B. Biggins, C. S. B., Seattle, Washington

Hon. William E. Brown, C. S. B., Los Angeles, California

Louise Knight Wheatley Cook, C. S. B., Kansas City, Missouri

Richard J. Davis, C. S., Chicago, Illinois

Dr. Hendrik J. de Lange, C. S. B., New York, N. Y.

John Randall Dunn, C. S. B., Centerville, Massachusetts

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

German and Polish Visits Seek Ties In Little Entente

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, June 7—Two visits of much political importance are taking place in South Europe today. Baron Constantin von Neurath, Foreign Minister of the Third Reich, arrived at Belgrade, the Yugoslav capital, by airplane and found a cordial official welcome in a city richly decorated with Swastika flags.

At the same time Prof. Ignacy Moscicki, President of the Polish Republic, entered the Roumanian capital Bucharest by train and was greeted by King Carol who conducted him to the royal palace where he will be the ruler's guest for three days.

Although there is no direct political connection between these two journeys both serve the same general end—namely neutralizing southeast Europe.

Framework Is Changing

As Yugoslavian flags fly beside swastikas in Belgrade and the Roumanian Tricolor mingles with the Polish flag on "Victory Way" in Bucharest they all speak the same message—that established alliances in Europe are losing their binding power.

Both countries visited today are members of the Little Entente and both distinguished visitors hail from states that are not regarded as very friendly toward that combination of states.

The fact is Europe's political framework is changing. This isn't due to political plots nor to sinister diplomatic schemes, but to the natural trend of vital forces.

The Hungarian Position

A distinguished Hungarian Opposition leader, Tybor Eckhardt, who is one of the most outstanding champions of democracy in this part of the world, has just said in Parliament: "Hungary must co-operate with Germany and Italy because they are powerful factors and because they are near us. France and Great Britain are far away."

When to this is added the fact that Germany and Italy are the most important economic forces in central southeast Europe it becomes plain that all states here have good reason to establish and maintain friendly relations with them.

Helps German Influence

So today Germany's envoy is being heartily greeted by officials in Belgrade just as Italy's envoy was two months ago. Baron Von Neurath's visit is thus a sign post showing that the German highway is beside the French one in southeast Europe.

The visit of President Moscicki in Bucharest means something similar. The Polish envoy, to be sure, is not speaking for Germany but for neutrality. He is against an exclusive French-Russian influence in this part of the world. His visit will tend to work against Roumania's exclusive loyalty to the Little Entente.

Indirectly it tends to further Germany's influence in southeast Europe and weakens that of France.

Industry Opens Counter-Attack Against Unions

Steel Resistance to C. I. O. Seen as One Step in National Move

Tension Eases In Strike Areas

Lumberjacks Back on Jobs, Truce Ends Mexican Oil Strike

Some easing in the strike situation in the United States and Mexico is reported today.

Lansing, Mich., however, was a trouble spot. Here Gov. Frank Murphy ordered a conference of labor leaders and county and city authorities to settle the "general labor holiday" of several thousand automobile workers who took over the business section in protest against the arrest of pickets.

New significance was injected into the strike situation with reports that the Republic Steel Corporation's resistance to the Committee for Industrial Organization is being interpreted as the signal for a counter-offensive against labor by industry.

In Michigan, 6000 striking lumberjacks, rejecting several of their leaders, returned to work in an orderly manner.

Truce in Mexico

In Mexico through intervention of President Cardenas, 18,000 striking oil workers, who for 10 days halted motor traffic and the $400,000,000 oil industry, voted to return to work.

The Associated Press summarizes additional strike news as follows:

Employees of the Ford Motor Company's assembly plant at Richmond, Calif., ended a 12-day strike under a settlement that brought conflicting claims of whether the United Automobile Workers of America is to be recognized as the collective bargaining agency.

In Washington, Senator H. Styles Bridges of New Hampshire declared he would call for an investigation into alleged claims the Postoffice Department is not permitting mail to go through to workers in the strike-bound Republic plants.

Appeal to Roosevelt

White House officials announced the telegraphic appeal from workers asking President Roosevelt to intervene in the steel strike had been referred to the National Labor Relations Board and Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, "as a matter of information."

Meanwhile, the U. A. W. A. drafted demands for a new labor contract with the General Motors Corporation.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad complained to Gov. Martin L. Davey of Ohio that steel mill strikers were damaging and destroying its tracks and preventing it from performing its service as a common carrier "under the laws."

Strikers, the railroad asserted, not only are hampering its operation but indirectly are interfering with the right of thousands of its employees to work and "earn a living."

Three hundred union drivers and stock handlers at the National Stockyards in East St. Louis, Ill., one of the world's largest stock markets, struck as negotiations for wage increases and a closed shop, carried on since last December, collapsed.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 7—It was learned in the highest business circles here today that the vigorous resistance of the Republic Steel Corporation to unionization of its labor is the opening act in a nation-wide counter-attack against labor forces which, until now, have been riding a tide of successive victories toward what appeared to be speedy unionization of all American industry.

A comprehensive plan of strategy has been worked out which calls for observance of legal collective bargaining requirements, but absolute refusal to sign contracts with affiliates of the C. I. O. led by John L. Lewis.

The drive has no official form nor leader. The two great organized representatives of employers here—the United States Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers—are officially having nothing to do with the movement, other than to act as clearing houses for information regarding requirements of the law and successes or failures which individual employers are meeting with on individual strike fronts.

Time Comes for Stand

But the movement is apparently all the more powerful because of its informal character. The word has gone from mouth to mouth throughout the country that the time has come for a new stand against the unions. It began to take shape about six weeks ago. Until then the capitulation of "big steel" to the C. I. O. and the Wagner Act decision had produced a feeling of futility and of the inevitability of a general labor victory.

The action of the big steel corporations in concluding an agreement with the unions produced a widespread resentment among smaller independent employers which has resulted in the new program of resistance. One prominent business leader, who preferred not to have his name used, revealed that he has just completed a trip to the industrial sections of the country, and that everywhere he found the

(Continued on Page 18, Column 3)

Chilly Reception By Roosevelt Fails To Daunt WCTU

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 7—President Roosevelt's disinterest in their cause has somewhat embarrassed members of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, who are hosts to women from 35 nations at the first World W. C. T. U. convention to be held in the United States in a decade.

Congress appropriated $10,000 for entertainment of foreign visitors attending the convention, yet no one higher in rank than an Assistant Secretary of State came to the meeting to welcome them.

At odds with President Roosevelt because he recommended legalization of beer and repeal of the Prohibition Amendment, some members of the W. C. T. U. were opposed to inviting him to speak. It was decided to ask him to speak on peace, a subject in which the W. C. T. U. is also interested. He refused, but sent a letter of greeting by Francis B. Sayre, Assistant Secretary of State. Not once did the President mention liquor. Instead he said, "I am glad to know that peace continues to be one of the vital concerns of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union."

Return to Main Topic

At the conclusion of Mr. Sayre's speech, there was brief applause, but a cheer arose when Dr. Ella A. Boole, world president, said the convention would return to the "subject in which the W. C. T. U. is primarily interested."

Women who were waiting to hear something about temperance from Administration officials were disappointed again when Dr. John W. Studebaker, United States Commissioner of Education, began by saying "I am not the one to speak of the value of the cause you support." Then he dropped the liquor subject and advicated temperance in all things—in talking, eating, in acquiring wealth and patriotism. The support the W. C. T. U. would have liked to hear voiced for its alcohol education work in schools was not forthcoming. Nor was anything said of total abstinence which the W. C. T. U. uses as a synonym for temperance in all things harmful.

Mrs. Roosevelt who usually re-

(Continued on Page 8, Column 2)

Increase in Executive Power Opposed in Brookings Survey

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 7—The Administration's proposals for vastly more centralization of power in the hands of the Executive at the expense of existing semi-independent commissions encountered strong opposition today from the Brookings Institution in reports made by that agency to the special Senate committee investigating executive agencies.

Not only do the Brookings experts oppose merging the commissions into the general executive establishment, but they favor increasing the scope, power and independence of those commissions—notably the Federal Trade Commission. Reversing the Brownlow committee recommendations, the Brookings reports would take away from the Department of Agriculture all unfair trade practice functions in the food business and vest them in the trade commission. They would also take jurisdiction over monopolies and restraints of trade from the Department of Justice and add the enforcement of anti-trust laws to the commission.

They propose to strengthen the Interstate Commerce Commission by vesting in it regulatory functions over air commerce, now performed by the Bureau of Air Commerce in the Department of Commerce.

Savings Possible

However, they favor abolishing the Federal Alcohol Administration and retaining control over the liquor business in the Treasury Department, or, dividing its function between the Treasury, the Pure Food and Drug Administration and the Trade Commission. A possible economy of $250,000 a year is given as the reason for this exception to the general Brookings preference for independent agencies.

The reports represent Chapters 9 and 10 in a general survey of the government reorganization problem being prepared at the request of the committee. Although several of the experts who worked on the Brownlow report which provided the theories behind the administration reorganization bill also are associated with the Brookings Institution, the reports to the Senate committee are building up the theoretical case against the administration's proposals.

The two sets of arguments will, when complete, be the pros and cons which Congress will weigh in deciding whether to authorize Mr. Roosevelt to reorganize the federal establishment after his own fashion.

Defends Commission

Today's reports are perhaps most important for the argument against abolition of the independent commissions and agencies. On this subject the Brookings experts say:

"In case the independent boards and commissions were placed within executive departments there undoubtedly would be strong control established over sublegislative and administrative activities of the regulatory authorities. . . ."

"Arguments for centralization in the President apply in almost equal degree to the proposal to give control of sub-legislation to executive department heads. . . ."

"To the contention that large fields of public policy are dominated and controlled by these commissions, the answer is that they should be. It is not desirable that these newer social policies be the football of politics. . . ."

Agents of Congress

"These boards and commissions are agents of Congress, both for the making of investigations for Congress and the formulation of sub-legislative policy. They are in no sense agents of the President. In case the President should control their administrative activity, he would almost of necessity also control their policy. . . ."

"It is conceivable that the President might be opposed to the will of Congress and consequently might fail to implement the acts of Congress in such a way that their purpose would be fulfilled. . . ."

"Several of these commissions are in a broad sense exercising powers of management rather than of more regulation, and some are engaged in the adjustment and reconciliation of conflicting interests and serving in an advisory capacity. . . ."

1787—The Constitution—1937

Convention Debates on Power to Be Granted Federal Government

By Tully Nettleton
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia, June 6, 1787

The Federal Convention today stood firm in its decisions that the lower branch of the proposed new National Legislature should be elected directly by the people and that the power to negative acts of the Legislature should rest in the hands of the Executive alone unassisted by members of the Judiciary.

Motion to reconsider and reverse the manner of electing the lower house so that its members should be chosen by the State Legislatures instead of the people was made by Charles Pinckney of South Carolina. He contended that the people were less fit judges of the qualities needed and that the Legislatures would hardly promote the adoption of the new government if they were to have no share in it.

Mr. Gerry of Massachusetts observed that in England probably too few people have the right of suffrage but that our danger arises from the opposite extreme, that in Massachusetts the most unscrupulous and worthless kind of men get elected to the Legislature. He was as much as ever against aristocracy, he said. The people should appoint one branch of the government but he wished the other house to be elected in some way that would secure a greater preference for merit.

Mr. Sherman, whose pithy comments are delivered in a high-pitched Connecticut twang, contributed the somewhat sarcastic remark that if it is in view to abolish the State Governments the elections ought to be by the people. If the State Governments are to be continued, he added, the elections

(Continued on Page 7, Column 4)

Day-by-Day History

Problems of the present day are illuminated in the once-secret sessions of the Federal Convention being "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent as a feature of the sesquicentennial of the American Constitution.

Preceding stories have told of presentation and discussion of the Virginia, or large-state, plan. Today the convention stood firm in its decision lower house shall be elected by people to leave establishment of federal courts in states to the national legislature.

Tomorrow: Delegates vote for election of Senators by state legislatures rather than by direct vote of the people.

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Economics in the News

Increasing Purchasing Power—Not Synonymous With a Minimum Wage Law—Experience Under NRA

By H. B. E.

Ask any ten men in the street, as I have, what would be the upshot of a Federal Minimum Wage Law, and in one form or another, nine would answer "to increase the purchasing power of the workers." This by no means follows. No law can fix wages, let alone purchasing power. All that it can fix is the rate of wage, which is vastly different. For a rate of wage is merely a promise to pay a certain sum of money for work done. No work, no wages. Moreover, even the earned wages have a variable purchasing power according to the caprice of prices.

This lesson was thoroughly demonstrated by experience under the NRA. We are fortunate in having complete statistical material of that experiment compiled by NRA officials. The publication upon which I shall rely here is the one put out by the chairman of the Labor Advisory Board of the NRA, Dr. Leo Wolman. It was issued by the National Bureau of Economic Research in New York.

The wage philosophy of NRA, according to Dr. Wolman, was identical with that of my nine men in the street. "The theory," says Dr. Wolman, "assures, in part at any rate, that the wage rate is the key to the income of labor, and that, if wage rates are lifted, the earnings and income of labor will at the same time rise, and the income in the country increase proportionately."

What happened? The greatest pushing up of the hourly wage rate ever experienced in the history of labor. Dr. Wolman compares conditions in June, 1933, with conditions in the last quarter of 1934; i. e., during the full flowering of NRA:

Industry	Hourly Earnings
Manufacturing	+ 33%
Extractive Industries	
Coal Mining	
Anthracite	+ 0.7
Bituminous	+56.4
Other Mining	
Metalliferous	+24.3
Non Metallic and quarrying	+27.7
Crude petroleum producing	+23.2
Public utilities	+10.8
Telephone and telegraph	+ 4.5
Electric Light, power and gas	+23.8
Electric Railroads and motorbuses	+ 7.8
Trade:	
Wholesale	+19.7
Retail	+23.2
Class 1 railroads	+ 3.5

The boost in the rate of wage may now be compared with the change in the worker's purchasing power between June, 1933, and the end of 1934. Purchasing power is the actual weekly payrolls "corrected" for changes in the purchasing power of those earnings:

Industry	
Manufacturing	— 2.2
Extractive Industries:	
Coal Mining:	
Anthracite	—11.1
Bituminous	+38.9
Other mining	
Metalliferous	+ 4.1
Non Metallic and quarrying	— 8.5
Crude Petroleum Producing	— 7.0
Public Utilities	— 3.3
Telephone and telegraph	— 2.2
Electric Light and power and gas	— 4.1
Electric Railroads and Motorbuses	— 3.9
Trade:	
Wholesale	— 6.1
Retail	— 4.1
Class 1 Railroads	— 3.6

What a difference between the two tables! All classifications of labor found their wage rates boosted. But only the soft coal and metal workers advanced in purchasing power. In general, therefore, the artificial raising of the wage rate under NRA (1) prevented some business men from embarking upon new work opportunities; (2) put others out of business; or (3) increased the costs of business in yet other cases so that higher prices adulterated the higher wages.

The two tables are presented merely to correct a current myth which has come back with the introduction of the Black-Connery Bill. The lifting of the rate of wage would not of necessity lift the purchasing power of the affected worker. In some cases such a result would follow, particularly when the tide of recovery is flowing strong. But any such artificial treatment of the wage problem must be judicious and selective. Otherwise it would invite what the President himself calls economic dislocations—meaning a retardation, not an increase, in purchasing power. Whether the lesson learned from the NRA would be a continuing one would depend upon the administration of the Black-Connery Bill by the Labor Standards Board.

Miss Earhart on Hop Across South Atlantic

NATAL, Brazil, June 7 (AP)—Amelia Earhart headed over the south Atlantic in a light rain today for Dakar, Senegal, her goal on the African continent in her intended flight around the world. She left here on the 1900-mile hop between 4 and 5 a. m. (2-3 a. m. E. S. T.) and radioed more than four hours later that "everything is going fine."

She reached Natal at 8:53 a. m. yesterday (6:53 a. m. E. S. T.) from Fortaleza, on Brazil's northeastern coast, covering the 287-mile distance in two hours and six minutes.

Annual Meeting News In Sentinel, Journal

Full texts of the statements from The Christian Science Board of Directors and the Treasurer, and extracts from the other reports and proceedings of the Annual Meeting of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, will appear in the Christian Science Sentinel for June 26.

Full texts of all reports will appear in the July issue of The Christian Science Journal.

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Interest in Natural Science Developed Early in America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN MARINO, Calif.—"America's unparalleled popular interest" in the natural sciences as far back as the seventeenth century is a result of instruction by "the press, the pulpit, and the schools," according to Dr. Theodore Hornberger, assistant professor of English at the University of Michigan and at present a research fellow at the Huntington Library here.

In a special exhibition open to the public through June, he has traced the beginnings of natural science theories and literature in the New World from the time of Columbus to 1800.

In contradiction to a widespread belief that the American pulpit, dominated throughout the period by New England Puritanism, was antagonistic, he observed that it was "a powerful ally."

One section of the natural science exhibition is devoted to pamphlets and books by America's first publicists, such as Thomas Hariot, a young English surveyor who later became famous as a mathematician and astronomer, and Pocahontas' Captain John Smith. Their writings, and those of others, lured colonists to "New" England, "New" Spain, and "New" France.

Among this early travel literature is the first English book to describe in detail any portion of what is now the United States. It is Heriot's account of Virginia, published in London in 1588. Among the rarest of Americana, it is one of five known copies.

Its author came to Virginia in 1585 with the men who "planted" the first English colony, at Roanoke, the financial scheme of Sir Walter Raleigh, who never saw the plantation. Among the men in the expedition was John White, an artist, who was sent to Raleigh to make pictorial records of the New World and its inhabitants. These illustrations were added to subsequent printings of Hariot's narrative, the edition printed by the famous Dutch publisher, Theodore de Bry, in Frankfort in 1590, which is also being shown.

Knowledge of the New World plants and animals, as well as of New World geography, is traced to the reports of Columbus and his successors. Some of these earliest reports are shown. One volume was published in Spain in 1526, only 34 years after Columbus' crossing. It was the attempt of Oviedo y Valdes to organize information on the "Wormes, Serpents, Beasts, Foules, Trees &c." of the New World.

Some of the first books of the French colonizers are also shown. Champlain, first of a long line of French "voyageurs," is represented in his first book, published in Paris in 1603.

Before the end of the seventeenth century, travelers' reports and promoters' surveys had given way to more specialized accounts which were the forerunners of the modern natural-science article and monograph. One of the pamphlets shown relates to the first American astronomical expedition, led by John Winthrop, a Harvard professor, who went to Newfoundland in 1781 to observe the path of Venus.

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Philadelphia Holds Display of Relics Given by Quakers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 7—An exhibit of historic Quaker relics was presented to the city by the Friends Historical Society recently and was received by Mayor S. Davis Wilson in a ceremony which was a part of the all-summer celebration of the sesquicentennial of the Constitution.

The event took place in old City Hall, one of the Independence Hall group of buildings. The collection is remaining on view in it.

The exhibit contains documentary and social possessions of distinguished Friends of colonial times. Among them is a deed dated 1703 which was drawn up by William Penn; a sun dial and compass combined, dated 1790; a portrait of Cornplanter, the Seneca Indian, and a letter from him to the Philadelphia Quakers asking them to educate two Seneca boys. Also included are articles of dress which are dated from the seventeenth century to the present.

The present display represents only a small part of the society's entire collection, but it will be changed from time to time.

Honorary LL.D. Awarded To Skidmore President

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., June 7 (AP)—Skidmore College conferred upon its president, Dr. Henry T. Moore, the honorary degree of doctor of laws at its twenty-sixth annual commencement today. It was the first honorary degree ever awarded by the college.

Dr. Moore, who presented diplomas to 136 members of the graduating class, announced a grant of $20,000 from the Rockefeller Foundation to be applied over a two-year period to the program of the Skidmore College school of nursing.

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Italy and Reich Set Provisos On Spanish Patrol

LONDON, June 7 (AP)—The British Government, a spokesman indicated yesterday, considers the replies received Saturday from Italy and Germany as definitely encouraging hopes for early restoration of the international effort to isolate the Spanish civil war.

The Rome and Berlin replies—to Britain's three-point suggestion—were not published and official British comment was withheld, but it was authoritatively understood that the British initiative to bring the two fascist powers back into the non-intervention scheme had met with some success.

On Britain's third point, for consultation among all the control powers if a warship of any of them is fired on, it was indicated that Italy and Germany had agreed "in principle" but with reservations. These apparently amounted to reserving the right to shoot first and consult afterward.

Authoritative opinion was that the chief task remaining for Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, conducting the British campaign for alleviating the crisis, was to convince Premier Benito Mussolini and Reichführer Adolph Hitler that it is not necessary for their warships in Spanish waters to be so quick on the trigger.

The crisis arose last week end when Spanish Government airplanes bombed the Italian naval auxiliary Barletta, killing six officers, and the German pocket battleship Deutschland, killing 28, and the German navy retaliated by bombarding Spanish Almeria. Both Italy and Germany then withdrew from the 27-nation Non-Intervention Committee.

Britain's other suggestions were for the establishment of safety zones in Spanish waters for foreign vessels, and for both Spanish factions to give solemn undertakings to respect foreign warships engaged in the committee's patrol.

The keynote of the Italian position, it was indicated, was struck by the fascist writer Virginio Gayda, who wrote in Rome, "No great power can ever lose its national individuality." Germany's reply was understood to be much like Italy's.

Air Hero Advises More War Planes

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 7 (AP)—Lieut. Richard Aldworth, superintendent of Newark Municipal Airport, urged that the United States increase its air combat forces, speaking at the New Jersey Exchange clubs, on the topic, "Aviation as It Concerns Americans." He flew here after being decorated with the Distinguished Flying Cross at Mitchel Field, Long Island, on Saturday, Maj. Gen. Frank R. McCoy, commanding general of the Second Corps area, presented the medal for a heroic deed the lieutenant performed 11 years ago.

Lieutenant Aldworth said that New York City, with its 11,000,000 population, could easily be destroyed in a surprise attack from the air. "The city's 26 power plants could be wiped out simultaneously," he observed.

Other coastal cities—Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, Atlanta and even the nation's Capitol—could be eradicated in an air attack from the sea, in the lieutenant's opinion.

Reich Vague About Spain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, June 7—Though the text of Berlin's reply to the British proposals for the return of Germany and Italy to the non-intervention control of the Spanish coast is not yet published here, it is generally assumed that the reply handed to the London Foreign Office this week end is not likely to lead to any speedy resumption of participation in the control around Spain.

Germany appears to be dissatisfied with the British suggestion regarding consultations between foreign naval control powers after any incident. It claims the right of any warship to take immediate retaliatory action in case of attack.

Much also is heard about "precautionary defense measures," but just where the line between retaliation and defense is to be drawn the German answer is rather vague, according to one reliable source.

As to taking immediate measures, as was done when British warships fired upon Spanish airplanes, that doesn't seem to meet German demands.

How strong is Germany's determination to take matters into her own hands in such circumstances and get a full measure of retaliation is emphasized in speeches by prominent politicians over the week end.

Reichsführer Hitler at Regensburg declared: "If because the German nation is so peaceful somebody imagines that he can throw bombs at German ships which have to fulfill an international task then we'll show that we know how to defend ourselves."

Col. Gen. Göring, Minister of Aviation, speaking in Berlin Saturday, said: "Where German blood has been shed it cannot be made good with ink."

The General also announced that there would shortly be on the market millions of cheap gas masks which would be effective protection against all poisonous gases known.

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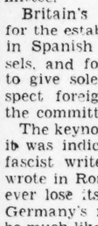
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Insurgents Rush Troops to Lines North of Madrid

MADRID, June 7 (AP)—Insurgent reinforcements from Segovia today pushed back the Government lines pressing toward La Granja on the mountainous salient 33 miles northwest of Madrid.

The zig-zag Government lines, crawling over the pine-clad, hilly terrain, fell back before the insurgent counter attack, but Government officials said that severe losses were inflicted on the forces of Gen. Francisco Franco.

La Granja, site of a palace of the former rulers of Spain, and the near-by village of Balsain to the southwest, remained in insurgent hands, along with the strategic hills of San Benito and Cerro Grande.

The Government forces were entrenched, however, only a mile from Balsain, and were still in a position to menace the defenses of La Granja.

In possession of San Rafael on the Corruna road, the insurgent communication lines crossed a rugged country but by small rivers to La Granja on the Segovia road.

Rain hampered any important military movements on the Madrid front, but Government officials said that their men had captured several "barricaded" villages in the Casa de Campo sector on the western edge of the Capital.

Archduke Otto Sees Rebel Drive on Bilbao

WITH THE INSURGENTS ON THE BILBAO FRONT, June 7 (AP)—Archduke Otto of Hapsburg, claimant of the vacant throne of Austria, was an eyewitness yesterday of the resumption of the Spanish insurgents' drive against Bilbao.

From a hill top near the front southeast of Balbao, the Archduke watched insurgent artillery and airplanes showering shells and bombs on the Basque lines near Lemona, seven miles from the Basque capital.

It was disclosed that the Austrian Pretender had reached Spain four days ago to visit his uncle, Prince Gaetan of Bourbon-Parma, recently wounded while fighting in the insurgent ranks.

Another uncle, Prince Xavier of Bourbon-Parma, accompanied Archduke Otto on his tour of the front. Prince Gaetan and Prince Xavier are brothers of Archduke Otto's mother, the former Empress Zita, who was a princess of Bourbon-Parma.

Archduke Otto, it was explained, is merely visiting a few towns in this region, which he knew in boyhood, and his tour has no political significance.

Indications were that the renewed drive has two objectives: to reaffirm insurgent strength in spite of Gen. Emilio Mola's passing on and to carry out the plans of the chieftain for capture of Bilbao.

Browning Letters Bring $18,000 At London Auction

LONDON, June 7 (AP) — Manuscripts and unpublished letters of Elizabeth Barrett telling of her romance and runaway marriage with the poet Robert Browning brought $18,000 at public auction today.

The letters were part of the collection of Mrs. Browning's nephew, the late Lieut. Col. H. P. Moulton-Barrett, which was ordered sold by his executors.

A letter written by Miss Barrett at the age of six to her mother brought $110; 111 letters to her sister Arabel, $4750; and 57 letters to her brother George, $1700.

The collection is considered to be the most important group of Browning material put on the market since his own papers were sold in 1913 for $139,680.

At today's sale, Phillip Rosenbach of Philadelphia paid $4750 for John Keats' manuscript of the last portion of "I Stood Tiptoe Upon a Little Hill."

Skyliner Reported Found on Utah Peak

ALPINE, Utah, June 7 (AP)—A skyliner that vanished last December with seven travelers in a mountain storm was reported found yesterday, wrecked against a snow-drifted mountain peak. Word was brought to this village, 25 miles south of Salt Lake City, by a Civilian Conservation Corps enrollee, who reported that the wings of the plane were shorn off, and that pieces were scattered over the ridge above Lake Hardy. He told also of mail bags lying around rent open.

The ship, a 10-passenger, twin-motored Boeing, disappeared before dawn of last Dec. 15, en route from Los Angeles to Salt Lake City. Aboard were:

Pilot S. J. Samson, Co-Pilot William Bogen, Stewardess Gladys Witt and four passengers—Mr. and Mrs. John F. Wolfe of Chicago, Henry W. Edwards of Minneapolis and Carl Christopher of Dwight, Ill.

The discovery was said to have been made by two Alpine residents—Emery Andrew and Melvin Devey, who had been searching nearly a month. It was understood that Western Air offered a $1000 reward for the finder.

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Grandparents Win Diplomas In Chicago School for Aliens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 7—With more knowledge of the American Constitution than the average native-born can boast, some 700 men and women from foreign countries were graduated here recently with diplomas which will help them to get their naturalization papers.

They were mothers and fathers, young folks, and even grandmothers and grandfathers, ranging all the way from 16 years to 78, who marched across the platform of the Field Museum here to receive diplomas which meant many weeks of study. They had been attending classes sponsored by the Chicago Board of Education in school buildings, settlement houses, libraries, and community centers.

But they were only a part of the more than 6900 men and women who are attending these classes. The number creeps up from year to year as industry chooses its employees from those applicants who are citizens, and as more people become interested in obtaining naturalization papers, according to Miss Frances K. Wetmore, supervisor of adult education in Chicago.

Organized some 20 years ago in four classes totaling some 60 pupils, the adult education department, then known as "Americanization," has grown to more than 200 classes and includes individuals from an ever increasing number of nations. This year 51 nations are represented.

Of highly diverse interests, occupations and backgrounds, the adult pupils are brought together by the common aim of learning more about the American Government, how it functions, the history of the making of the Constitution, how it is the foundation of the Government, and fundamental information about the state and county governments. In one class were found a Swiss baker, an Italian tailor, a Russian draftsman, a Mexican hotelkeeper, German maids, an Assyrian bus boy, a Nicaraguan elevator man, a Scotch night watchman, several Polish and German women and a Swedish married couple.

When one of the pupils, a man of 78, was questioned in his examination about the various powers of the Supreme Court, the amendments to the Constitution and the number of representatives which his state sent to Congress, he was disappointed. He thought the examination was too easy and said that he "knew a lot more than that." Whereupon he proceeded to volunteer information about the "Bill of Rights," the checks which the three different departments in the Federal Government have on each other, and finally began a dissertation on the early beginnings of the American nation.

Citizenship is not the only thing these foreign born people are seeking. They want more education, Miss Wetmore said, in order to comply with educational requirements for finding jobs. Some of them, too, continue after they get their diploma in citizenship in order to widen their own educational horizon and general culture.

After the ceremonies were over, one graduate, a woman of 60, waved her diploma to her teacher, and said, "I'll see you next September, teacher. That diploma couldn't keep me away from school."

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Russia: Where a System Ranks Above the People

In Russia
First of Six Articles

By Demaree Bess
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—Those who have read Mrs. Anne Morrow Lindbergh's "North to the Orient" will recall that her American friends asked her: "I hear you've been to Russia. What did you think of it?" To which Mrs. Lindbergh replied: "It isn't IT, it's THEM, and I like them."

That is a charming approach to Soviet Russia, and those of us who live in Moscow as observers wish that it might govern our own attitude more often. But Mrs. Lindbergh was not obliged to show the whole picture; her American mind is accustomed to view people as human beings and not as members of "classes" and social strata. We who live in Russia year after year are compelled to consider the "it" which imposes itself so persistently upon the "them."

Russia's Bolshevik rulers at present are drawing up the balance-sheet of their achievements in preparation for the twentieth anniversary in November of their forcible seizure of power from the liberal democratic government which overthrew the Tsars. This balance-sheet places more emphasis upon "it"—Bolshevism—than upon "them"—the Soviet peoples.

"Best People"

Unlike Mrs. Lindbergh, the Bolshevik leaders estimate people by their relationship to Bolshevism. Those who whole-heartedly support it are the "best people"; those with independent opinions are suspicious characters; and those who retard its triumphant progress in any manner are "class enemies" who must be destroyed.

It is impossible to understand Soviet Russia today without fully comprehending these conceptions of Bolshevik rulers. Far more than in any democratic country, the system in Russia is held more precarious than the sum of all the men, women and children subject to it.

Bolshevism is credited with the power to re-mould human nature, not only in Soviet Russia but in the entire world. Therefore, no mere human beings can be permitted to stand in the way of this process.

What Is Bolshevism

What is the Bolshevik system, as it has worked out in Soviet Russia during 20 years? Actually, it is not one but several systems. Economically, it is a system of state ownership, under which the state has become "one vast syndicate"—to use Lenin's words—and all working citizens, directly or indirectly, are employees of this syndicate. Politically, it is a dictatorship of the Communist or Bolshevik Party, which tolerates no organized or individual opposition. Socially, it is presumed to be a merging of the interests of all individuals into the allegedly higher interests of the state.

In practice, this system or group of systems has placed an enormous amount of power in the hands of a small group of men, the leaders of the Bolshevik Party. These men, who all work and reside in Moscow's Kremlin, consider themselves guardians of a sacred cause. They are fanatically convinced that their decisions, in this present period, will determine the future not only of Russia but of the whole world. They have imparted this conviction to a large number of Soviet citizens and a lesser number of foreign sympathizers.

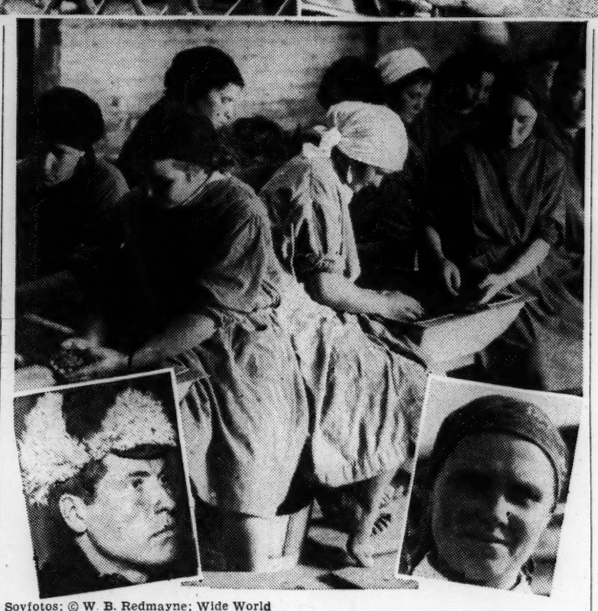
Incredible Changes

In the space of a few years, this little group in the Kremlin has been responsible for almost incredible changes in Soviet Russia. They have re-cast the entire economic and social organization of a continental area. They have created the "one vast syndicate" at which they aimed, and drawn all Russia's millions into its framework. They have ridden roughshod over all those who hindered in any way the application of their theories, uprooting hundreds of thousands of families in the process. They have prodded and cajoled all the Soviet Union's 186 races and tribes into unfamiliar activity.

The conscientious observer, it is clear, cannot ignore the "it" in Soviet Russia, as Mrs. Lindbergh wanted to do. Bolshevism is too all-pervasive, too insistent a force in the daily life of every Soviet citizen, to be overlooked.

But the Bolsheviks have discovered that material transformation of a country is one thing, and changes in human nature are another. They have often been compelled to modify their theories in the face of irrefutable proof that human beings obstinately refuse to change their nature. The men, women and children of Soviet Russia—Mrs. Lindbergh's "them"—have gallantly resisted attempts to classify them. Subsequent articles will undertake to describe how some of these human persons live and work in Soviet Russia today.

Like Myriad Pieces of a Gigantic Picture Puzzle—the U.S.S.R.



Sovfotos; © W. B. Redmayne; Wide World

Mighty Composite Known as Russia Is Not "It" but "Them"
Upper Left—Mongolian Shepherd and One of His Flock. Upper Right—Old and Young Cossacks Look Out Over the Strange Medley of Moscow, Maybe Seeing It for the First Time. Center Left—Bookstall in Moscow. Center Right—Machinery Is the Important Part of Soviet Russia. Lower—Types of Workers in the U. S. S. R.

'Iron Horse' Gets Thirsty Still But Not as Frequently

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 7—Thirsty "iron horses," which consume about 600,000,000,000 gallons of water annually in traveling over America's 420,000 miles of railroads, are making fewer and fewer stops to get a drink of fresh water, a statistical survey by the Association of American Railroads here shows. Larger water tenders are one of the explanations.

The average capacity of locomotive water tenders has risen from 7500 gallons only a few years ago to 25,000 gallons today, with the result that longer distances can be traveled without stops to replenish the water supply. Passenger locomotives use from 70 to 120 gallons of water a mile and freight locomotives from 150 to 350 gallons.

American railroads spend $50,000,000 a year for water from plants worth, in the aggregate, $400,000,000, according to the association.

Mine-Worker Artist Holds One-Man Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GARSWOOD, Eng. — A surface hand at a colliery here, Mr. Arthur Turner, recently staged a three-day exhibition of his work as a spare-time artist.

Comprising 130 examples in water color and black-and-white, his exhibition was the result of talent fostered by a village schoolmaster nearly 30 years ago. Although cathedrals form this modern Turner's favorite subject his localities embrace such famous homes as Glamis and Arundel.

Most week-ends he travels in search of suitable subjects, frequently taking his family with him, painting while they picnic.

Following the exhibition a number of Mr. Turner's works were returned to their places in Lancashire art galleries.

Soviets' Third Five-Year Plan

MOSCOW, June 7 (AP)—The Soviet Union's third Five-Year Plan, designed this time "to overtake and surpass America," is taking form in the hands of the nation's industrial leaders.

It probably will go into effect on Jan. 1, immediately on completition of this second Five-Year Plan. Preliminary data indicated there will be no let-up in the intensive drive to industrialize this technically backward nation within a single generation.

In the offices, drafting rooms and shops of a thousand Soviet trusts and industries the planners are blueprinting the next phase of the industrial future of the Union.

Although the plans which must be submitted to the Kremlin by July 1 are incomplete, figures published indicate that the government hopes to accomplish more in the third period than the combined achievements of the first and second Five-Year Plans.

More Plans in View

The second plan already has been pronounced a success by Soviet officials and the Nation's industrial architects are looking forward to the seventh and eighth five-year plans that will not be finished until 1960 and 1965.

The planners assume a population increase of 125,000,000 within the next 25 years to raise the present 175,000,000 to 300,000,000. The Russian birth rate has nearly doubled since the 1936 decree encouraging large families.

The prime goal of the next period will be increase of Russian labor's productivity, still admittedly inefficient when compared with American labor standards.

"The American's labor efficiency is two or three times higher than ours" is a frequent declaration of industrial officials who have been sent in a constant stream to the United States to learn about American production.

"America Can Teach Us"

The Russians already are a little disdainful about the rest of Europe, asserting that in key industries they lead all other European nations.

"Europe can teach us little more; America can teach us much," Anastos Mikoyan, Commissar of the food industry, declared when he returned home from the United States recently. Many others have echoed his statement.

Some observers believe this means the Soviet Union will concentrate its buying in the United States during the next five years, turning from Great Britain and Germany. Already there is a trend in that direction, the Russians showing their feeling that only the United States is big and experienced enough to appreciate Russia's gigantic problems.

Sons of Temperance Vote To Ban Alcohol From Land

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUXTON, Eng.—"The only practical cure for the evils which flow from the use of intoxicating liquor is its elimination from our land," was a statement embraced in a resolution passed by 500 delegates attending the Sons of Temperance conference here recently.

Attention was called by another resolution to the large number of accidents due to drink, and the Minister of Transport and all concerned in the management of traffic were urged to note the necessity for widespread education of the public in the effects of driving while under the influence of alcohol.

Stratford-on-Avon Cast To Present Jonson Play

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STRATFORD-ON-AVON, Eng.—For the first time a play not by William Shakespeare is to be given at the new memorial theater here by the Stratford-on-Avon Festival Company.

The play is to be "Every Man in His Humour," given to celebrate the tercentenary of the passing of Ben Jonson, which falls on that day (Aug. 6). It is being produced by the director of the festival, Mr. B. Iden Payne. Three further performances are to be given, Aug. 16, and Sept. 1 and 18.

Teaching Pupils To Be Democrats Urged in Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTHAMPTON, Eng.—Education must not merely make citizens wish to live in a democratic state; it must make them fit to be democrats, Mr. Oliver Stanley, president of the Board of Education, declared when speaking at the annual dinner of the Southampton Association of the National Union of Teachers here recently.

"Let us try," he said, "to teach the same lessons in the small world of school as in the great world outside—intellectual honesty, intellectual curiosity, intellectual discernment; not to assume what is convenient but search for what is true, not to bury difficulties but to face them, not to believe what you hear, but what you think."

Education must include work, leisure and citizenship, he added. It must be complete.

"Some regard education as the philosopher's stone, the panacea of all ills," Mr. Stanley continued. "Others think that a well-regimented knowledge of the rivers of Asia, the rule of three, and the inside of the earthworm make an individual and a nation happy, wealthy and wise.

"I see in school a systematic preparation for life outside; for real education never comes to an end.

"In these times of increasing leisure, we have to try to draw more on our own resources for the enjoyment of that leisure," he declared. "Education should make people not only want to be democrats, but fit to be democrats."

Low-Cost Housing Linked To New Processes in Steel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 7—Steel produced by new processes promises to provide the low-cost houses that everybody is looking for, and 20 years from now steel houses will be common, delegates to the Building Officials Conference of America here were told.

Bennett Chapple, vice-president of the American Rolling Mill Company of Middletown, Ohio, seemed to express the opinion of the majority of delegates when he declared that:

"It is up to architects to transform the tremendous potentialities of the steel mills into low-cost housing of steel construction.

Steel Homes of Future

"I am sure this will be done. Twenty years from now, we will look upon the present-day attempts to make steel homes just as the owner of the present-day automobile looks upon the old model T Ford."

Mr. Chapple went on to say "there is no doubt in my mind the continuous sheet mill is making possible a material that will eventually solve the low-cost housing problem," adding, "We are going to need a lot of engineering and architectural help."

Cites Model Homes

As evidence that steel can lower the cost of home construction, Mr. Chapple cited the construction of 1000 model steel homes in various parts of the country in the last two years. The cost of these homes ranged from $2500 to $5000 each, he said.

Apart from the possibilities offered in steel construction, the delegates gave considerable attention to the elimination of slums and blighted areas.

Ernest J. Bohn of Cleveland, a former president of the National Association of Housing Officials, said this could be greatly advanced by taking city building departments out of politics.

Government Activity

"Public housing," he went on, "is now a recognized governmental activity what with President Roosevelt speaikng about it every few days and former President Hoover speaking for it a week ago in Detroit.

"This is important from the point of view of building inspectors who for the last 100 years have had to work in opposition to jerry building and the consequent growth of slums."

Because many of the delegates felt that new regulations should be made for air-conditioning installations, Frank C. Keller of New York City, the newly elected president, appointed a committee to work with the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers in preparing the regulations.

Other newly elected officers are: Louis C. Clousing of Minneapolis and Col. John W. Oehman of Washington, vice-presidents; Arthur N. Rutherford, New Britain, Conn., secretary-treasurer, and the following executive committeemen: Edward W. Roemer, Boston, retiring president; Robert Knight, Chicago; K. S. Gillies, Toronto; Roy L. Peterson, Kenosha, Wis., and John Fowler, Jacksonville, Fla.

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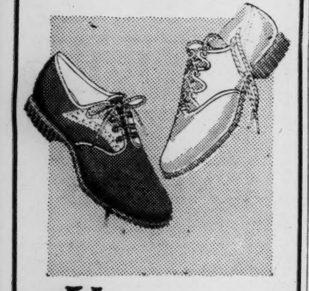
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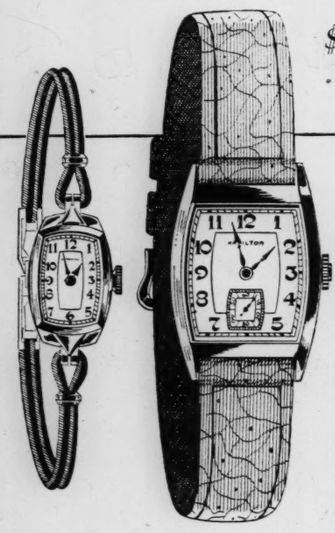
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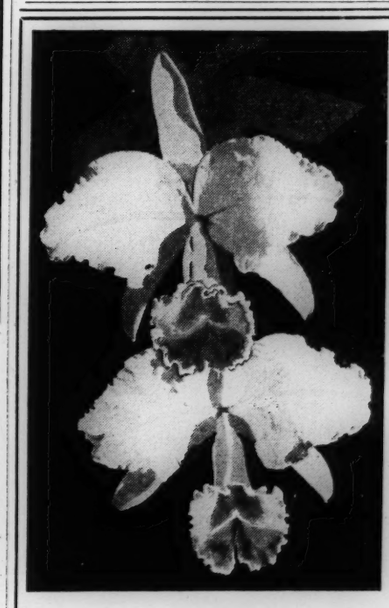
SERVE IT FANCY
SERVE IT HOT · SERVE IT COLD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Mother Church Annual Meeting Hears Call for World Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

to order promptly at 2 p. m., the vast auditorium being full to the third balcony and an overflow attendance crowding the original Mother Church. Many of the more than 6000 members came from distant lands, from South Africa, Asia and Australasia.

Hymn Opens Meeting

Mrs. Elizabeth Cadwell Tomlinson, as retiring President of The Mother Church, opened the meeting, announcing hymn number 254, from the Christian Science Hymnal, "O'er Waiting Harpstrings of the Mind," the words of which were written by Mrs. Eddy.

Following the hymn, Mrs. Tomlinson read from the Bible and from "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy. The following were the selections used:

Bible—Psalms 67: 1, 2, 4-6
Isaiah 33: 13, 22
Science and Health— 93:2
167:17
14:9-11
233:1
28:6
89:20-21
249:6-10

After the readings, a few moments were devoted to silent prayer, followed by the audible repetition of the Lord's Prayer.

The next hymn was number 264, "Onward Christian Soldiers," followed by the announcement of church officers for the coming year.

Judge Clifford P. Smith, of Waban, Massachusetts, was elected President by The Christian Science Board of Directors to serve for one year. His duty is to be presiding officer at the Annual Meeting. At the same time re-election of Edward L. Ripley, of Brookline, treasurer, and Ezra W. Palmer, of Marshfield, clerk, was announced.

Judge Clifford P. Smith, C. S. B., LL. B., became interested in Christian Science at Mason City, Iowa, in 1896, where he practiced law before becoming judge of the District Court of Iowa, the superior court of that State. He has been a member of The Mother Church since 1902, and was one of its Executive Members. He had class instruction from an authorized teacher in 1901, Primary instruction from The Christian Science Board of Education in 1903, and Normal instruction from this Board in 1910.

Judge Smith has been in the service of The Mother Church occasionally since 1905 and continually since 1908. The positions he has held include the following: member of a committee to define and preserve the legal rights of Christian Scientists, First Reader of The Mother Church, Trustee of The Christian Science Publishing Society, President of The Mother Church, member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, teacher in The Christian Science Board of Education, Manager of Committees on Publication, Editor of The Christian Science Journal, Sentinel, and Herald. Since 1932 he has been Editor of The Mother Church's Bureau of History and Records. He also had the privilege of rendering particular services under the direction of our Leader, Mary Baker Eddy.

The Retiring President

Mrs. Tomlinson, as retiring President, spoke in part as follows:

This Annual Meeting is an evidence of the power of Spirit. All the power that can be ". . . hath already been" and now is, omnipotent Spirit.

"The central fact of the Bible is the superiority of spiritual over physical power" (S. & H. 131:10), says our beloved Leader, Mary Baker Eddy. It is the understanding, acknowledgment, and application of this power of Spirit which liberates humanity entangled by enslavement to matter and brings our thinking into modes of spiritual consciousness.

Our intrepid Leader, Mrs. Eddy, has revealed the actual workings of this law of the supremacy of Spirit. The understanding of this law and its demonstration is the working of Christian Science, which serves to unfold eternal harmony. Spirit, being all power, manifests order, exactness, precision—all sustained by Spirit's own nature and being.

In the expression of spiritual power, man finds his own true selfhood. Instead of "mine and thine" obtruding themselves, God's will is being enacted and then co-operation is manifest, for "unity," Mrs. Eddy says, "is spiritual co-operation" (My. 162:9). Every gleam of the law of Spirit inspires and blesses the whole human family and gives us scientific proof that God, Spirit, is with us here and now.

Can it be doubted that the accurate interpretation of divine law is the only security of the people, the safeguard of democracy?

Incoming President

Following his introduction as incoming President of The Mother Church, Judge Smith spoke in part as follows:

The Christian Science denomination had its inception and has had most of its growth in comparatively recent years. Although Mrs. Eddy discovered Christian Science in 1866, this religion had no regular Sunday services until 1876, and the original Church of Christ, Scientist, was the only church or society of this denomination until 1886. Our Leader first announced that Christian Scientists from everywhere could become members of the original church as The Mother Church in 1889 (Journal, Vol. 7, p. 13).

The Master said, "My meat is to do the will of him that sent me, and to finish his work" (John 4:34). His one desire was to do good in the revealed way. With him, all other desires were subordinate to this simple yearning.

In this respect as in all else, Christ Jesus furnishes the perfect example. Like him, therefore, we should be devoted to the doing of good, keenly interested in our opportunities for this purpose, ardent missionaries in the best sense of this term, and creditable witnesses to the efficacy of the religion we profess.

A Word From The Directors

As chairman from June 8, 1936, to June 7, 1937, of The Christian Science Board of Directors, Mrs. Nelvia E. Ritchie brought the following message quoted here in part:

At this, the Annual Meeting of The Mother Church, your Board of Directors wishes to express gratitude for the loyal support of the Field during the past year. Our beloved Leader, Mary Baker Eddy, in the Manual of this Church, has invested your Board with certain important duties and responsibilities to be assumed courageously, and far-reaching authority to be exercised within the words of our Leader—"wisdom, economy, and brotherly love" (Manual, Art. XXIV, Sect. 5). How adequately we have fulfilled our Leader's assignment is not for us to say. We can assure you, however, that we have endeavored to reach every decision by demonstration, and as a result, unity and harmony have marked our deliberations.

Over the table in the Directors' Room flows a constant stream of momentous affairs calling for final determination by your Board. They come from churches and individuals in all parts of the world, seeking guidance, advice, support, and confirmation. What is true of our connections with the Field applies also to the close relations between your Board and all the activities here at headquarters. To direct the course of this great movement in strict accord with the teachings of our Leader and the stipulations of our Manual, imposes in the aggregate a sacred responsibility, the magnitude of which, we believe, is being appreciated more and more by the members of this Church. In fulfilling these sacred duties, the Board has humbly endeavored to be ever mindful of, and obedient to the teachings and commandments of our Master and Wayshower, Christ Jesus.

World Affairs

As Christian Scientists let us be alert, diligent, and obedient, for through persistent effort we shall see the glory of God made manifest in individual experience and in the government of men and nations. It is our sacred duty and privilege to uphold righteous government and to know that in reality divine Mind, with its attributes of intelligence, wisdom, justice, and mercy, always guides and controls the avenues and channels through which government is expressed. As we look upon the apparent unrest and fermentation in the affairs of the world today, it is heartening and comforting to know that by obedience to the teachings of our Master we can be conscious of the government of divine Principle, and actually see this government made manifest in human affairs and universal peace established.

Treasurer's Report

At this point in the meeting, Edward L. Ripley, Treasurer of The Mother Church, read his report of receipts and disbursements from the General and Trust Funds and the funds of The Christian Science Benevolent Association in Brookline, Christian Science Benevolent Association on Pacific Coast, and The Christian Science Pleasant View Home in Concord, New Hampshire; also the certification by the auditor that the accounts had been examined and were found correct.

In closing his report, Mr. Ripley expressed gratitude to all who had contributed toward the support of church activities during the past year.

Christian Science Trustees For Gifts and Endowments

The report of the Christian Science Trustees for Gifts and Endowments, read by Fred M. Lamson, Trustee, follows in part:

Our Leader has stated that "every step of progress is a step more spiritual" (The People's Idea of God, p. 1). Your Trustees are glad to report progress. Since this trusteeship was established, eleven years ago, there have been set up one hundred and twenty-two trusts.

"Wisdom in human action," our Leader tells us, "begins with what is nearest right under the circumstances, and thence achieves the absolute" (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 288). There is ample and convincing evidence that when The Christian Science Board of Directors established the Trusteeship for Gifts and Endowments, now entering upon its twelfth year, they were guided by wisdom, and provided for the movement and its members a form of service that is proving right, useful and protective. Moreover, this trusteeship not only is supplying a practical and needful service, but, like all authorized activities of The Mother Church, is aiding in the extension of the teachings and healing ministry of Christian Science.

Trustees Under The Will of Mary Baker Eddy

William M. Bartlett, Secretary of the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy, reported:

The publication of the Church Manual in the new style completes the series of pocket editions in black, brown, and blue morocco, in which all of the published writings of Mrs. Eddy are now made available in four volumes, namely, Science and Health, Prose Works, Poetical Works, and the Church Manual.

Committee on Publication

As Manager of Committees on Publication, C. Augustus Norwood spoke in part as follows:

The work of Committees on Publication is not confined to places where branches of The Mother Church are established. This activity is maintained wherever a qualified member of the Christian Science Mother Church organization is found. Its purpose is to prepare the way for the progress of our Cause by correcting and leavening public thought in regard to our organization, our religion, and our Leader, Mrs. Eddy.

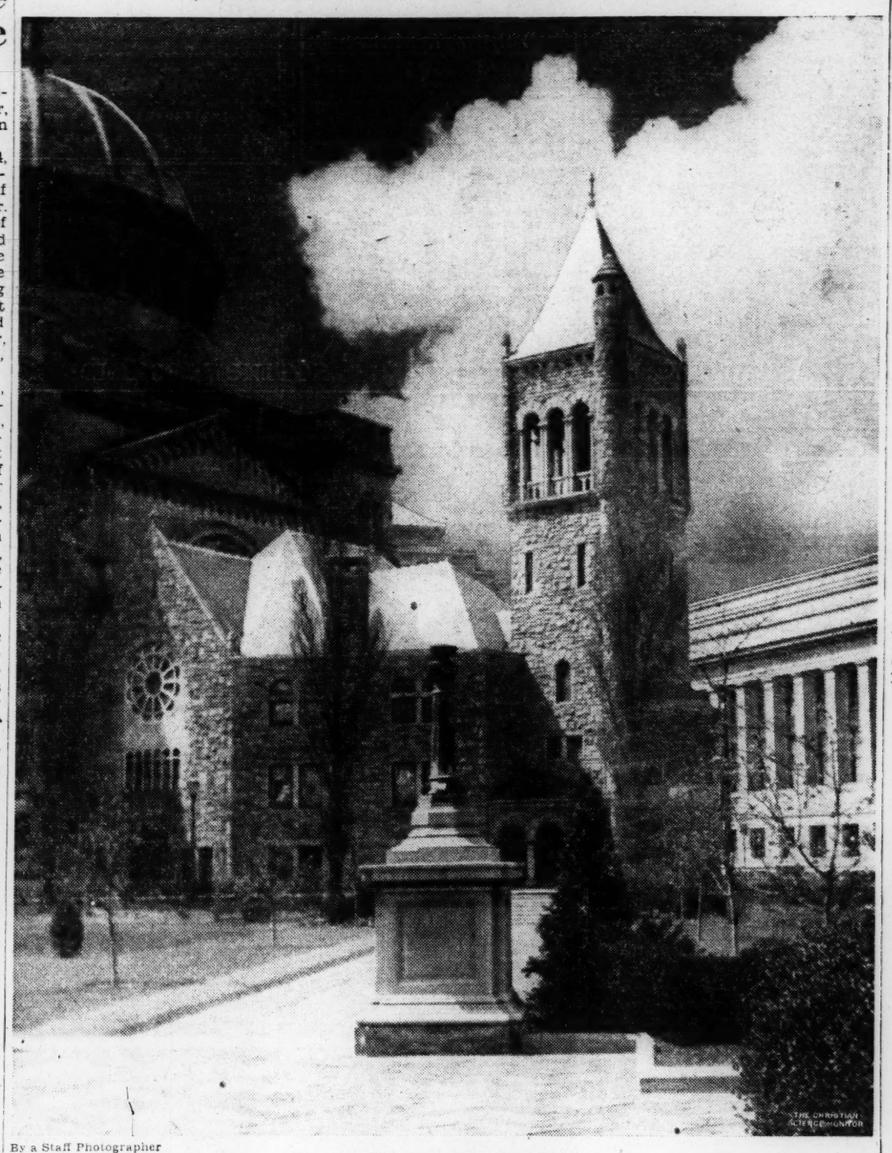
During the year, secular newspapers published approximately one hundred thousand excerpts from our Lesson-Sermons, each of which showed that Christian Science is based on the Bible. Radio stations carried some nine thousand religious programs, each of which included passages from the Bible and from Mrs. Eddy's writings. Secular newspapers reprinted about twelve thousand religious articles from The Christian Science Monitor, and more than two hundred and fifty radio stations now carry "The Monitor Views the News."

We are glad to report that public thought, which is reflected in legislative bodies, has become sufficiently free from prejudice so that Committees have been able to prevent the passage of many measures which would have restricted the rights of Christian Scientists; and that the Committees for Arizona, California, Colorado, Georgia, Illinois, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, New Hampshire, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Washington and Wyoming have secured the adoption of provisions favorable to Christian Science or to medical freedom.

But regimentation is no stranger to the field of health legislation. In the name of socialized medicine, and for the avowed purpose of stamping out various diseases, many sweeping proposals are being put forward. And in some quarters the teaching of the symptoms of certain diseases to public school children is being advocated.

These conditions point to the needs of the hour. The fundamental needs are, as always, co-operation among Christian Scientists, and good healing work. But there is also an urgent need for our carrying the message of Christian Science forward so that, as extreme proposals are promulgated, our desires and aims will be understood and respected.

Landmark in Christian Science



By a Staff Photographer

Original Edifice of The Mother Church

Addresses and Reports Read To Annual Meeting Gathering

Board of Lectureship

The report of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship for the year ended April 30, 1937, was delivered by Judge Frederick C. Hill, Chairman, July 1, 1936, to June 30, 1937, in part as follows:

This Board has had many opportunities to stand as "faithful witnesses," and from the fields have come reports that sin, fear, resentment, sickness, and distress have lessened, and a better understanding of God's presence has been established, as a result of the lectures.

The press has been very generous in contributing space for the publication of lecture reports. One newspaper editor telephoned the clerk of a local church and requested permission to publish a lecture. He said that in 20 years of newspaper experience he had never known such an immediate, warm, and enthusiastic response from the public.

The radio has been used extensively in the lecture work, and by its use Christian Science has reached many who would not otherwise have shared its healing message. Hundreds of letters were received by church clerks, Committees on Publication, and others in charge of this activity, and many expressions of thanks and gratitude, as well as healings, have been reported.

At this point in the meeting, hymn number 37, "City of God," was sung by the gathering.

The Christian Science Publishing Society

The report of The Christian Science Publishing Society, read by Roland R. Harrison, manager, follows in part:

It is the constant desire of the Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society to base this activity of The Mother Church upon the healing ministry of Christian Science. The Christian Science periodicals, published by this Society and distributed throughout the world, have no other purpose than to inspire humanity that it may find relief from its burden of sickness and sin. With this basic ministry in view the Trustees make their report.

The Journal, Sentinel, and Herald Editorial Department expresses its thanks for the contributions received during the past year from members of The Mother Church. On page 271 of "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy states regarding The Christian Science Journal, that students of Christian Science "should take our magazine, work for it, write for it, and read it." These words, applicable to all the periodicals, make especial appeal to active workers throughout the Field.

Great appreciation has been expressed for the effort to maintain an independent, nonpartisan editorial policy in our international daily newspaper. At a recent convention of newspapermen one of the most eminent journalists in America said that The Christian Science Monitor's impartial and well-rounded news and editorial coverage before the presidential election was "the outstanding piece of journalism in the campaign."

An outstanding news event of the year was the Coronation of King George VI. In commemoration of this occasion, and as a tribute to the world's good will toward the new British monarch, the Monitor published a Coronation Issue with a beautiful four-color souvenir. This issue carried advertisements from Australia, Canada, England, France, Italy, The Netherlands, Netherlands India, New Zealand, Scotland, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United States.

Department of Branches And Practitioners

The report of the Department of Branches and Practitioners, read by

(Continued on Page 5, Column 2)

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Directors Name 22 Members To Lecture Board

(Continued from Page 1)

Colin Rücker Eddison, C. S., London, England
Margaret Murney Glenn, C. S. B., Boston, Massachusetts
Judge Samuel W. Greene, C. S. B., Chicago, Illinois
Paul A. Harsch, C. S. B., Toledo, Ohio
Judge Frederick C. Hill, C. S., Los Angeles, California
Dr. Walton Hubbard, C. S. B., Los Angeles, California
Francis Lyster Jandron, C. S. B., Detroit, Michigan
William Duncan Kilpatrick, C. S. B., Detroit, Michigan
Margaret Morrison, C. S., Chicago, Illinois
William Wallace Porter, C. S. B., New York, N. Y.
Robert Stanley Ross, C. S. B., New York, N. Y.
Paul Stark Seeley, C. S. B., Portland, Oregon
John Henry Weer, C. S., Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts
Charles V. Winn, C. S. B., Pasadena, California
Bicknell Young, C. S. B., Chicago, Illinois

Hungary to Publish First World Atlas

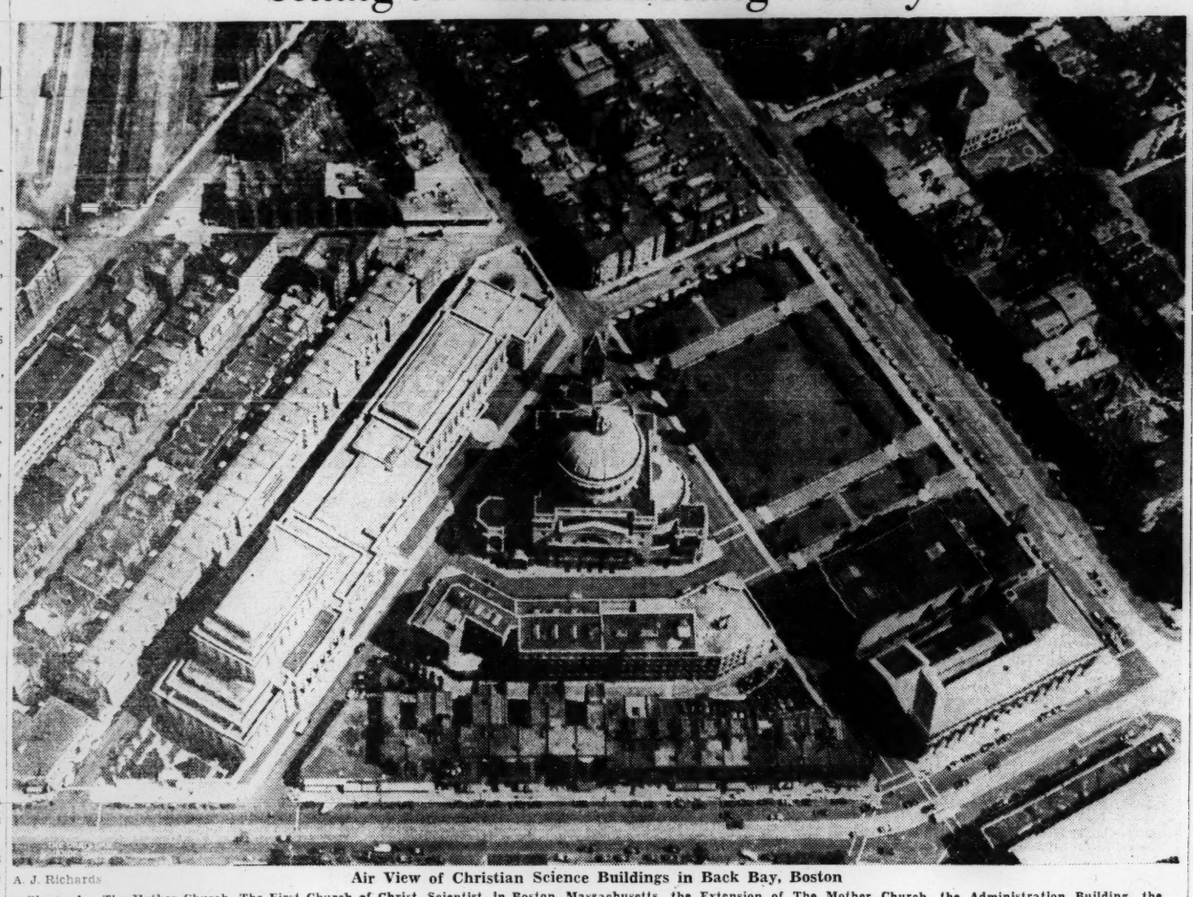
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST — Printing has been begun here of the first Hungarian "world atlas" of 500 pages.

The Institute of Cartography has been preparing this work for more than two years in great secrecy. Its chief importance for Hungarians lies not only in its being printed in the difficult Magyar language, but in having some "revolutionary" reforms making for a better and easier understanding of the importance of geography.

This great new map seeks to show the political, economic and historical significance of cities rather than merely to show size. Thus some cities with a large number of inhabitants are over-shadowed by smaller but in some ways more important places.

Setting for Annual Meeting Activity



A. J. Richards

Air View of Christian Science Buildings in Back Bay, Boston

Shown Are The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, the Extension of The Mother Church, the Administration Building, the Christian Science Publishing House and the Church Park

Addresses and Reports Read To Annual Meeting Gathering

(Continued from Page 4)

Miss M. Rosamond Wright, Manager, follows in part:

Earnest Christian Scientists who have experienced the healing and regenerative influence of the Christ Truth, early recognize that they are "students of a demonstrable Science leading the ages" (Message to The Mother Church for 1901, p. 21). Here is a high standard for Christian Scientists, and an imperative call to stand with consecration before the public as true ambassadors of this "demonstrable Science."

It is evident that the world today is not repudiating Christian teachings, but only the misconception of these teachings, sometimes evidenced through strife and jealousy in religious bodies. There is no conflict being waged against the fruits of the Spirit, defined by Paul as "love, joy, peace, long-suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith," and so forth.

The Christian Science Pleasant View Home And Benevolent Associations

The report of The Christian Science Benevolent Associations and The Christian Science Pleasant View Home, read by William W. Davis, Executive Supervisor, follows in part:

Year by year the purposes for which our Christian Science Benevolent Association sanatoriums were established have been fulfilled, and a larger number of guests have accepted the opportunities offered for healing, recuperation, and recreation. Harmony and peace prevail within their doors, and a loving welcome awaits the visitor. The Bible says (Psalms 118:19), "Open to me the gates of righteousness: I will go into them, and I will praise the Lord." During the past year there has been a very gratifying increase in the number of guests at both sanatoriums—at Chestnut Hill and San Francisco. This increase is encouraging, and we are deeply grateful for this enlarged opportunity for the demonstration of Christian Science healing.

The Christian Science Pleasant View Home provides a refuge of rest and peace to residents and associates. Within this home, sheltered and protected from the turmoil which prevails throughout most of the world, they find an opportunity to continue in spiritual advancement and to accept the ever-present help of divine Love. Those attributes which encourage and maintain equality—consideration for others and true brotherly love—find expression at the Pleasant View Home.

Report of the Clerk

Ezra W. Palmer, Clerk, reported:

Members of The Mother Church see that the field of human thought is ripe for the harvest of eternal verities, and all over the world they are endeavoring to obey Christ's command to preach the gospel and to heal the sick. The teaching and example of their great Master, Christ Jesus, and their beloved Leader, Mary Baker Eddy, guide their unceasing labors.

Many young people, who are pupils in the Sunday schools throughout the Field or who have just finished Sunday school, are applying for membership in The Mother Church. This activity is an evidence of the divine nature of Christian Science, which draws children, as well as adults, to partake of the things of Spirit.

Reports From the Field

Incidents of healing were read by William R. Knox of Boston, Massachusetts.

The Board of Directors of The Mother Church received with pleasure many reports and loving greetings from branch churches, societies, and college organizations. Time permitted the reading of comparatively few by Mrs. Mildred Wyatt Rawson of London, England, and Herschel P. Nunn of Portland, Oregon.

Immediately following these messages, the President opened the meeting for a short time to reports from the floor, after which this year's session was brought to a close with the singing of the "Doxology."

Dr. Townsend Says He Will Not Resign

CHICAGO, June 7 (AP)—Dr. Francis E. Townsend said today he would continue to direct his old-age pension enterprises despite the resignation of 12 department heads who he claimed had attempted to force him to relinquish control to them.

"I was told, Dr. Townsend said, "that there existed an abdication statement under which I was to relinquish leadership and control of the Townsend movement, and to confer power and control upon this group of men who had proved themselves wholly unworthy of such a responsibility."

All of the resigned department heads, according to J. W. Brinton, vice-president and general manager of the Townsend National Recovery Plan, Inc., had signed a statement criticizing Dr. Townsend for carrying on "a fight against legislation proposed by the President which had no bearings on the Townsend plan."

Duke's Plane Is Bought For Passenger Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTON-SUPER-MARE, Eng.—The De Havilland Rapide plane in which the Duke of Windsor made history by being the first King of England to fly, has been purchased by Western Airways, managers of the airport here.

The machine has been converted into an eight-seater plane for use on the Birmingham service. It has twin-engines of 180 horsepower each, achieves a speed of 165 miles an hour and takes 35 minutes to fly from Weston to Birmingham.

Liberal Trend in Jobless Laws

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 7—Unemployment legislation affecting more than 18,000,000 workers in this country has come through the legislative hoppers of the states with many amendments and revisions which promise a more humanitarian and improved method of dealing with the unemployed.

Laws which have engrossed state legislative assemblies for the past five months and which are now in final form in all states except three—Florida, Illinois, and Missouri—lean toward more liberal treatment of the unemployed, simplified means of administering the laws, and toward the pooled fund, merit rating type of unemployment compensation law, it is learned at the American Public Welfare Association here.

Like experimental laboratories, the state legislatures have drafted and redrafted their legislation, amended it and revised it. Yet all this time there was question of the ultimate validity of the laws because all depended on the constitutionality of the Social Security Act. Had the court's ruling been adverse, the unemployment compensation laws in 25 states would have been automatically repealed and in 12 other states the laws would have been suspended pending action of the state legislatures or the governor, it is found. Now all this uncertainty surrounding state laws is wiped out inasmuch as the federal act is upheld.

Reviewing the welter of 47 varied laws passed in the states, Alaska, and the District of Columbia, Daniel L. Goldy, of the American Public Welfare Association, points out some distinct trends.

He finds more workability among the laws; a shift from the time-loss to the wage-loss principle in computing amounts, duration and qualifications for benefits; simplification of administrative procedure; more stringent eligibility requirements; a more general adoption of the pooled fund, merit rating type of law; the tendency to extend the coverage not only to firms employing eight or more but to those employing as few as one or more; trend to abandon the employee contributions; and a tendency to integrate the administration of unemployment compensation with other labor functions.

One of the most widely discussed provisions of these unemployment compensation laws appears to have been the question of whether the fund from which the unemployed worker is to be paid shall be a pooled one, a pooled one with merit rating, or the employers' reserve type. The tendency is toward the second, that is, the pooled fund, merit rating type.

In the straight pooled fund the law takes all contributions from the employers and puts them into one state fund from which all payments are to come. With the merit rating system, however, the contribution rate or tax will vary according to the number of men the employer lays off.

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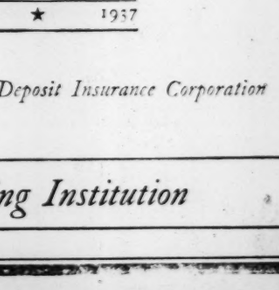
The Colonial postal service under the Crown reached its peak of efficiency under that itinerant Bostonian, Royal Postmaster General, Benjamin Franklin. But at best it was an informal affair. It was not uncommon for a team of horses or a yoke of oxen to be entrusted to the mounted postman for delivery along the route. The commission he earned and the disrupting of his schedule were matters of his own private concern.

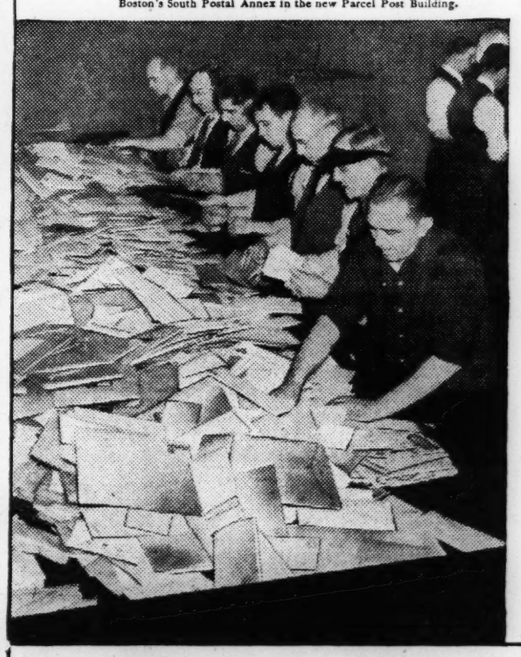


A carved and gilded figure of Mercury with outspread wings alighting on the earth, said to have stood before the post office in 1750. It is now in the Council Chamber of the Old State House, the property of the Bostonian Society.

In 1775 the Continental Congress buried without honor the Crown's service and established a line of posts from Falmouth, Maine, to Savannah, Georgia. Franklin remained as Postmaster General. Down through the years Boston has seen this vital service speeded up to its present-day efficiency. From a few saddlebags of mail in 1775, Boston's 7,000 postal employees now handle over 3,400,000 pieces of mail other than parcel post every twenty-four hours. And whereas they might not undertake the delivery of a yoke of oxen, it is a matter of record that last year these capable public servants handled over 57,281 tons of parcel post.

This bank commends the continued efficiency of a service so indispensable to Boston.

Daily preparation of mail for distribution to the entire world at Boston's South Postal Annex in the new Parcel Post Building.



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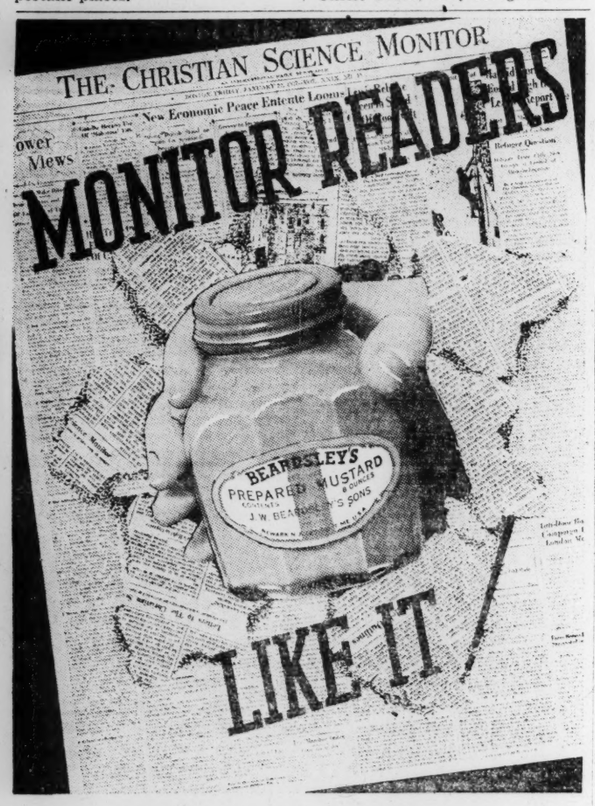

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Mayor Asserts Closed Shop Is New York's Labor Code

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 7—New York city's official labor code today is for a "100 per cent closed shop," according to a declaration for unionization by Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia as he became an honorary member of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, here yesterday.

The Fusion executive said that as long as he was Mayor, "the trade mark 'made in New York' will convey the guarantee the work has been done by men paid a wage according to the American standard," and that he intends to "index" factories that leave the city to dodge labor conditions. A great enough change had come over the country's attitude toward the rights of labor, he contended, that with New York city a "union town," the time was not far distant when manufacturers would "fight each other for the privilege of putting its trade-mark on their goods."

Mayor LaGuardia's envisioning of the country's ranking city in this light came on a platform in company with United States Senator George L. Berry (D) of Tennessee; George Meaney, president of the New York State Federation of Labor; Joseph Ryan, president of the Central Trades and Labor Council, and William S. Edwards, president of the New York State Allied Printing Trades Council. He took special cognizance of the presence of Senator Berry, now filling an unexpired term in the Senate and who headed labor's Non-Partisan League for Roosevelt in the 1936 national election. This Senate appointment, the Mayor declared, was a "signal honor to organized labor," because Major Berry was "one of the outstanding leaders of labor in the country."

Honest Leadership

"Now labor is coming into its own in the recognition of its right to organize and bargain collectively," he said. "That brings with it a great responsibility for competent and honest leadership. Stronger labor representation is needed in Congress to improve and widen social legislation.

"I believe it will take 10 years before old-age pensions and insurance and child labor laws are established throughout the country and their benefits felt. They, together with regulation of hours and wages, will bring about a condition that will no longer require direct or work relief. For that reason it will be helpful to have labor representatives in the United States Senate.

"The big thing now is for labor to avail itself of its opportunities to obtain a fair, equitable share of the wealth of the country. We are making progress."

Mayor LaGuardia stressed the labor standards situation in New York City in connection with "the necessity for national uniformity in labor laws and for a greater spread of employment by reducing the work day and shortening the work week," as recently urged by President Roosevelt. Labor law uniformity, he continued, that with New York city a "union town," the time was not far distant when manufacturers would "fight each other for the privilege of putting its trade-mark on their goods."

Nation-Wide Law Asked

"New York industries are subject to unfair competition in some other states and regions where there is no respect for working people, hours are long and pay is small," he said. "The only way to remedy that condition is to make it a matter of law as to maximum hours and pay in industry throughout the country."

Committee for Industrial Organization news dominated other labor developments here today, with the John L. Lewis forces moving to invade the civil service field through two New York locals of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees. This is a union province of the American Federation of Labor, but state civil service workers in New York City already have voted to desert to the Lewis camp.

Taxicab Union Wins

Meanwhile the Lewis committee's Taxicab Workers' Organization Committee—a branch of the industrial unionization drive in the transport field here—had won the agreement of the Terminal System employing 1100 of the 35,000 taxicab drivers employed in New York City, to a collective bargaining referendum.

A. F. of L. forces reported a victory in the battle with the C. I. O. over control of labor in the public utilities field. This came in the announcement of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers' local that the Brooklyn Edison Company had signed a contract granting a 5 per cent pay rise to most of its 8500 employees, effective on July 1, and permission to organize under this aegis. Its industrial union rival, the United Electrical and Radio Workers of America, denounced the agreement, declaring the brotherhood was "nothing but a company union."

Simultaneously, the New York and Queens Electric Light & Power Company, another subsidiary of the Consolidated Edison Company of New York, affirmed a similar agreement with the federation's union for members employed by the company. In this instance the 5 per cent increase will amount to about $350,000 a year, while that for the Brooklyn subsidiary of the New York City monopoly will total about $700,000.

Ohio Governor Seeks Peace in Steel Strike

Wide World; © Harris & Ewing **Scenes of State and National Labor Developments**

Upper—Scene Inside Executive Mansion at Columbus, Ohio, on June 4 as Gov. Martin L. Davey Conferred With Members of the Committee for Industrial Organization in an Effort to End the Steel Strike Stalemate. Left to Right Are—G. N. Savage, C. I. O. Official; John Owen, Ohio Director of C. I. O.; Governor Davey, Philip Murray, National Chairman of S. W. O. C.; Lee Pressman, C. I. O. Counsel, and John Carey, Governor's Secretary

Lower—On the Same Day, the Standing-Room-Only Sign Was Hung Out at Washington, D. C., as Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, Appeared Before the House and Senate Labor Committee Hearing. She Endorsed the Black-Connery Wage and Hour Bill

Throng Seizes Control of City Demanding Pickets Be Freed

LANSING, Mich., June 7 (AP)—A crowd of several thousand persons took control of downtown Lansing today upon the calling of a "general labor holiday" protesting arrest of eight pickets of the United Automobile Workers of America.

Lester Washburn, president of the U. A. W. A. local here, announced a few hours before the demonstration that an agreement had been reached for release of the pickets, jailed following labor trouble at the Capitol City Wrecking Company.

Mr. Washburn told the crowd negotiations toward final settlement of the wrecking company strike would be undertaken at once. Workers remained in the business district and on the Capitol lawn to await actual release of the prisoners, held in the basement of the City-Council Building.

In Capitol's Shadow

Union men directed traffic on Main street intersections as the milling crowd demonstrated in the shadow of the Capitol and paraded through the City-County Building.

All automotive plants in the city were closed as workers joined the sympathy strike.

Mr. Washburn called the strike and shortly afterward went with other union leaders to a balcony of the Capitol and told the crowd to "hold your lines."

"We can stay here a month if necessary," he shouted.

The widespread walkout occurred as Gov. Frank Murphy, mediator of several prolonged automobile strikes in Michigan, was en route to the city from Detroit.

Dragged From Bed

The pickets—six men and two women—were arrested for allegedly disturbing laborers who wanted to enter the wrecking company. Mr. Washburn, whose wife was among those arrested, charged they were not on the picket lines when the warrants were served, but were "dragged from their beds in the middle of the night."

He addressed the crowd after Mayor Max Templeton urged him to make sure there would be no violence.

Latin Americans Get 10 Fellowships

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 7—Ten fellowships for work in the United States during 1937-38 have been awarded to citizens of Latin-American countries by the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation, Henry Allen Moe, general secretary of the foundation, announced today. The awards were made from a list of 200 applicants, he added.

Winners of the fellowships are: Conrad F. Asenjo of San Juan, P. R.; Dr. Alfredo Banyos Jr., Mexico, D. F.; Dr. Carlos G. Robiou, Havana, Cuba; Carlos Graef, Mexico, D. F.; Andres Henestrosa, Mexico, D. F.; Dr. Joaquin Luco, Chile; Dr. Alberto Marsal, Cordoba, Argentina; Dr. Enrique Savino, Buenos Aires; Santos Soriano, Buenos Aires, and Dr. Silvio Arturo Zavala, Mexico, D. F.

Awards are provided by the foundation from a fund created in 1925 by Mr. and Mrs. Simon Guggenheim. The fellowships are available to citizens of Argentina, Chile, Cuba, Mexico and Puerto Rico.

Newspaper Guild Board Backs Move To Shift to C. I. O.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 7—The executive committee of the American Newspaper Guild, which opens its fourth annual convention here tomorrow, recommended last night that the Guild join John L. Lewis' Committee for Industrial Organization and that all "white collar" workers in newspaper offices be organized and brought within Guild ranks.

Neither proposal is new to the Guild, but both represent the Guild's swing toward "progressive" labor unions. A year ago the Guild joined the American Federation of Labor, but at a recent meeting the executive committee characterized the A. F. of L. as "being in conspiracy with employers to break up the American labor movement."

Move Held Likely

Observers say it is a foregone conclusion the Guild will join the C. I. O., but whether it will resign from the A. F. of L. or wait to be expelled is not known. Organizing of business office employees, librarians, office boys, stenographers, motorcycle riders and all other workers in newspaper offices will provide the possibility for more than doubling Guild membership—now 10,000—according to Johnothan Eddy, executive secretary.

Heywood Broun, New York columnist and president of the Guild, endorsed both proposals in a radio speech, extolled the Guild for its collective bargaining policy and said it had brought about improved pay and working conditions on many newspapers.

The question of the Guild's work in the sphere of political action is discussed in an executive board resolution which commends the C. I. O. for "directing the attention of organized labor to the necessity for independent political action," and recommends that the C. I. O. work for creation of a national Farmer-Labor Party.

The executive committee endorsed the cause of the Loyalists in Spain, saying the "Spanish Government and people have been struggling against fascism, one of whose basic tenets is destruction of free trade unions."

Mexican Oil Strike Ends

MEXICO, D. F., June 7 (AP)—Representatives of 18,000 striking oil workers voted to go back to work today while a federal conciliation board takes over the task of arbitrating strike demands made of Mexico's $400,000,000 oil industry.

The 10-day-old strike, which crippled the oil industry and paralyzed motor traffic, moved toward a settlement only after President Cardenas intervened personally to end the walkout.

It was learned authoritatively the strikers' representatives made their decision with considerable reluctance at the urging of the President.

Members of the arbitration board were summoned to meet and receive a request from workers for arbitration which thus is automatically granted. Resumption of work is obligatory after such a request has been made.

Arbitration procedure outlined by strike negotiators called for appointment of three experts to spend 30 days studying the strikers' demands and the economic condition of the oil industry. After their report is made, the conciliation board will hear arguments from both sides and will hand down a decision that may be appealed to the courts.

Observers believed the workers would be granted the 40-hour week, an annual increase of $4,400,000 in wages, social benefits and vacations with pay which the companies had offered as a settlement.

The strike settlement came as Mexico's gasoline-driven transport had reached desparate straits because of fuel shortage.

In Mexico City, largely dependent on bus transport, only 150 of the 2000 buses were in operation and few taxicabs were on the streets. Fully 80 per cent of all private cars remained in garages.

Railways, which use 40 per cent of the nation's normal daily consumption of 48,000 barrels of petroleum and by-products, were preparing to import supplies to replenish dwindling resources.

Leading business establishments reported their trade last week was only 25 to 50 per cent normal.

20,000 C. I. O. Men Ousted in Chicago By A. F. of L. Group

CHICAGO, June 7 (AP)—The Chicago Federation of Labor sent letters today to 27 locals, with an approximate membership of 20,000, officially notifying them of their expulsion in what the president, John Fitzpatrick, said was part of a nationwide offensive against John L. Lewis' Committee for Industrial Organization.

Mr. Fitzpatrick said the action was taken as the result of an order by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, that all C. I. O. affiliates be "disassociated."

In letters to the locals Mr. Fitzpatrick expressed the hope that "the disassociation would be of short duration."

Lumberjacks End Strike, Repudiate Union Heads

MUNSING, Mich., June 7 (AP)—Woodmen's axes rang out and sawmills buzzed again today in Michigan's northern woods country as striking lumberjacks returned to work.

Peace prevailed in the upper peninsula while workers, idle since a widespread strike began May 24, reported back to logging camps.

Joseph Ashmore, Deputy State Labor Commissioner, said most of the 6000 strikers would be back on the job today. The end of the strike came as 300 lumberjacks, apparently representative of striking woodsmen, repudiated two of their arrested leaders and voted at a meeting here Saturday to resume work.

Mr. Ashmore, who said the present Lumber and Sawmill Workers' Union "adopted methods that were too raw for Russia," offered to open headquarters to help organize strikers "in a proper manner" as a unit of the American Federation of Labor.

Lumberjacks accepted his offer and agreed to keep working pending further organization plans and negotiations on demands for single beds, shower baths and minimum wages of 55 cents an hour.

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Lewis Opposes 'Pay Fixing,' Supports Rest of Labor Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 7—John L. Lewis, head of the militant C. I. O. industrial union movement, today denounced what he visualized as the possibility of federal judges ordering workers to accept wages fixed by a federal board.

Before a congressional joint committee, Mr. Lewis emphatically declared that such a situation would create an "impossible" condition. He demanded complete elimination of the wage-fixing section 5 from the proposed new minimum wage-maximum hours bill, although giving the rest of the measure a stronger indorsement than that bestowed last week by William Green, head of the rival A. F. of L.

Senator Robert M. La Follette (Prog.) of Wisconsin, a liberal friend of Mr. Lewis's, sought vainly to persuade the labor leader that the section did not convey the threat which he visualized.

Lewis's Views on Bill

"I am not sure what some of the federal judges would do under section 5—knowing some of the federal judges!" said Mr. Lewis at one point. "The board would attempt to fix a minimum wage, the employers would publicize the result as a 'fair wage' for the entire industry and then we'd have the impossible condition of a judge ordering workers to accept a certain wage."

This was a highlight of the Lewis testimony in view of the fact that his general approval of the bill as a whole had been taken for granted. At one point the youthful Senator Rush D. Holt (D) of West Virginia led the questioning afield into the economic philosophy of the veteran labor leader, and Mr. Lewis declined to answer.

"I do not intend to be bulldozed by Mr. Lewis as the rest of the committee has been bulldozed," declared Mr. Holt.

Mr. Lewis, in a gentle voice, made some uncomplimentary remarks about Mr. Holt for the purposes of the record, but neither participant manifested heat in the encounter, which is one in an old feud.

To questions as to whether the new bill represented "fascism," Mr. Lewis mildly responded to another congressman that such criticisms probably were directed at section 5 which he sought to have removed.

Purposes of Sections

Section 5 was included to deal with a special labor situation where workers are engaged under contract at wages less than the established minimum, and where the board would be authorized to step in and raise wages or lower hours. Objecting to such specific authority of the board, Mr. Lewis said the courts might accept the result as binding on workers, paving the way for compulsory wage fixing.

Instead of that he supported the broader wage-hour minimum base for all industry under the bill. He urged a maximum work week of 35 hours, or five seven-hour days, with the standards board to have discretion to authorize a 40-hour week or 30-hour week in other cases. He urged a basic minimum wage of 40 cents per hour, with basic minimum wage of $14 for a 35-hour week, and $16 for a 40-hour week.

Taking the same stand as William Green and Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, Mr Lewis said he was "firmly opposed" to establishment of geographical wage differentials. He agreed with the two former witnesses also in opposing exemption for small employers, as contained in the pending bill. He felt increased production cost entailed by the bill would be "inconsequential"; and to another question objected to proposed compensatory tariff revision at this time to take care of the presumptive cost increases.

Mr. Lewis urged a steady scaling down of hours of labor to give workers compensatory share in greater machine efficiency, which, he declared, otherwise would result in unemployment. In coal mining, hours had been reduced from a 12 to a 7-hour day, he said.

In his formal statement, Mr. Lewis cited four reasons for prompt enactment of the bill (minus Section 5):

"First, it will increase mass purchasing power, which is an essential condition to permanent economic recovery and stable prosperity.

"Second, it will, through reduction of hours of work, make way for the employment of hundreds of thousands of industrial workers who are now without work or on relief.

"Third, from a humanitarian standpoint it will bring a greater measure of leisure and economic well-being. It will mean at least a glimmer of sunlight to millions of submerged American workers who now live in economic darkness and despair.

"Fourth, from the viewpoint of industrial democracy, the pending measure will offer to those unfortunate victims of our existing economic system, an opportunity to rise to industrial citizenship or, in other words, a chance through unionization to attain to collective bargaining with their employers and thus achieve industrial emancipation."

Assailed by Vandenberg

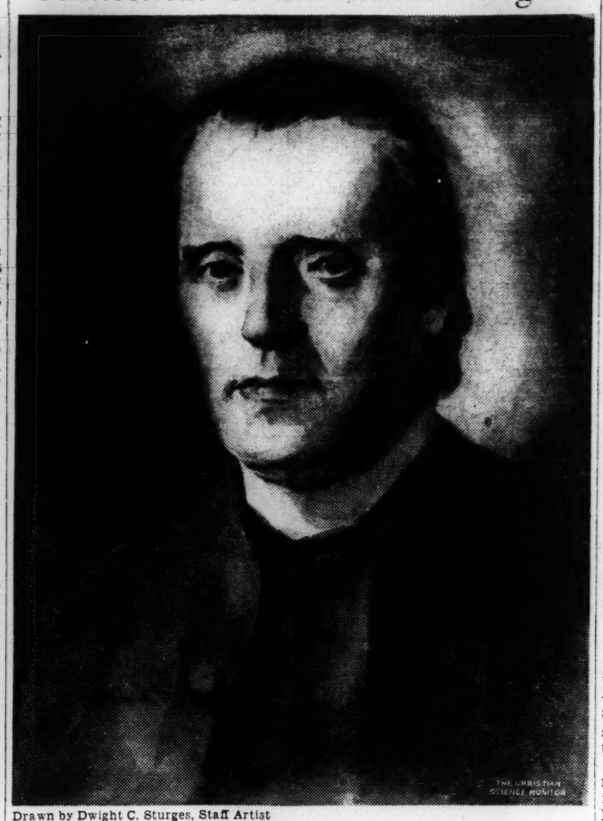
Meanwhile over the week end Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, assailed the wage-hour bill as making for a "centralized authoritarian state with its tyranny of oppressive, Government-blessed monopolies." In a radio talk he proposed postponement of consideration till the next Congress, asking for a breathing spell from social experiments. He declared the bill contained "the elements of fascism."

Mr. Vandenberg warned against a "national straitjacket" in the measure, and added:

"There is no case whatever to be made in favor of rushing pell-mell into all the implications of any such legislative program when, with our monitory NRA experience as a background, we know the sinister possibilities in this ultimate field of action.

"Nor is there any case to be made in favor of piling new and uncertain mandates of law upon industry before industry has learned to live under mandates already created," he continued. "The idea suggested that such a program might be perfected by June 15 and rushed to quick conclusion—involving as it does the whole American economy—is a travesty upon prudence."

Connecticut Constitutional Delegate



Drawn by Dwight C. Sturges, Staff Artist

Roger Sherman

The Son of a Massachusetts Shoemaker, Sherman Educated Himself by Reading at the Cobbler's Bench. He Walked to New Milford, Conn., Where He Filled a Succession of Town and County Offices, Kept a Store, Published Almanacs and Was Admitted to the Bar. He Was Appointed Treasurer of Yale University, Served as Member of the Upper House of the Legislature for 19 Years and Became Judge of Superior Court, Being Reappointed Annually for 23 Years. In National Affairs, He Was a Member of the Continental Congress, Signed the Declaration of Independence and Articles of Confederation, Helped Obtain Compromise on Representation in the Federal Convention and Later Served in the Senate

1787–The Constitution–1937

(Continued from Page 1)

to the National Government will have to be made by those governments in order to preserve harmony between the two.

Mr. Wilson, Colonel Mason and Mr. Madison defended the popular election. Colonel Mason said that whereas in the existing Confederacy, Congress represents the States, in the new plan the Government will operate on individuals; therefore the people should be represented rather than the States.

"All civilized societies," observed Mr. Madison, "will be divided into different sects, factions and interests, as they happen to consist of rich and poor, debtors and creditors, the landed, the manufacturing, the commercial interests, the inhabitants of this district or that district, the followers of this or that political leader, the disciples of this or that religious sect.

"In all cases where a majority are united by a common interest or passion, the rights of the minority are in danger. The remedy is to enlarge the sphere and thereby divide the community into a great number of interests and parties."

The first open avowal of an expectation that the separate States will be swallowed up in the new National Government burst upon the convention from Mr. Read, former acting president of the State of Delaware.

On the motion to reconsider provision for the veto power and to join a number of the Judiciary with the Executive in the scrutiny of legislative acts, eight states of the 11 voted for keeping this authority solely in the hands of the Executive. Mr. Gerry remarked that, "The Executive whilst standing alone will be more impartial than when he could be covered by the sanction and seduced by the sophistry of the judges."

Outside the convention, some attention has been attracted in the city by an article which the Independent Gazetteer, one of the two daily newspapers here, reprints from a New York paper. It reads in part:

"It is the duty of the American ladies in a particular manner to interest themselves in the success of the measures that are now pursuing by the Federal Convention for the happiness of America. They can retain their rank as rational beings only in a free government . . . It is in their power, by their influence over their husbands, brothers and sons, to draw them from those dreams of liberty under a simple democratical form of government, which are so unfriendly to that order and decency of which nature has made them such amiable examples . . . They are certainly deeply interested in the establishment of such a government as will preserve our liberties, and thereby preserve the rank, the happiness, the influence and the character in society for which God intended them."

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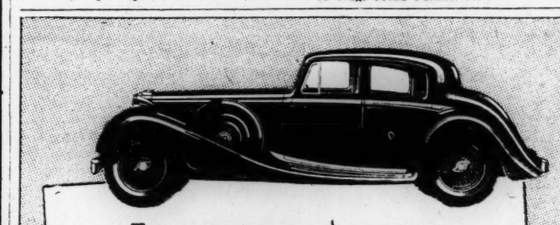
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Quaint Travel Habits Found In $5,000,000,000 Business

NEW YORK, June 5 (AP)—People don't travel to get somewhere; they travel to get away from something.

That, S. Douglas Malcolm of the American Express, believes, is the secret of the $5,000,000,000 travel business.

The $5.000.000.000 includes more than merely the pleasure travelers. Nobody knows exactly how the total divides up, because travel includes so much.

People have marvelously quaint travel habits. For example, easterners always go around the world toward the east; westerners almost always start west.

People also continue the old emigration lines, or backtrack on them. Vacationing New Orleans citizenry heads north up the Mississippi. Middlewesterners go west, or southwest, frequently to Mexico. Californians may do either; go on west to Hawaii, or come east over the mountains.

People likewise are governed by season, although they are fickle about this. Mexico is now a year-round destination. It didn't use to be. Alaska is now a June destination. It used not to be popular at all.

To South America

Winter people are going to South America (very popular), South Africa, Australasia, and to Norway and Sweden for winter sports. Thousands of reservations were made for the northland last winter.

Besides the South Seas, South Africa and Russia, people are now looking toward Finland, it seems. England is hoping for tourist business such as it never had before—thanks to the coronation. This last proved a mixed blessing. Although boats were booked up months ahead, a certain amount of business was canceled, and still more was kept away by fear of crowding.

The prospective crush was so bad that months before the coronation Rotary International, which wanted to hold its convention in London, was forced to transfer to Nice.

The cruise, one of the big travel industries, was born in 1915, when a boat called the Pastores made a circuit of the West Indies. The first round the world cruise was made by the Laconia in 1922; the first Mediterranean cruise the same year by the Carmania, and the North Cape cruise was born two years later—now a brief stop in Russia and sometimes Iceland has been added to this last.

Like everything else, the cruise business has had its drama. This came in 1928 when a certain travel man snatched himself out of a precarious financial situation by making the cruise cheap. People would go to Bermuda, he reasoned, if hotels weren't so expensive. So he made an inclusive round trip rate, and used the ship as a hotel while anchored at Bermuda.

Three-Point Cruise

Then he thought up the three-point cruise: Halifax, Bermuda, New York. He tried to do cruises to nowhere, but the Government stopped that; a ship can't clear a port without a destination.

Railroads have been making travel easy, too, and fares cheaper.

Long stainless steel trains slice off hours between Chicago and the coast, Chicago and Denver, Boston and Providence, many other cities. Six years ago some 30 trains made scheduled runs of 60 miles an hour or better over some 1100 miles. Now more than 400 trains, their runs totaling 19,000 miles, are scheduled at 60 miles an hour or better.

First U. S. Census in 1790

The first United States census, in 1790, enumerated 4,000,000 persons and required 18 months. The 1930 census took only 30 days.

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DON COMES HOME...*in a new suit*
JENNY: What did you do with the suit you went out in this morning?
DON: I left it with the Fifty Shilling Tailors. They're posting it on.
JENNY: So you changed in the shop?
DON: Yes. I didn't intend buying today; but I really need a flannel suit and as I was passing I went in. In ten minutes I was out. This was the second suit I tried on. Pretty good, isn't it? Straight off the peg—as the saying is.
JENNY: It certainly is a marvellous fit—but, then, you're a standard figure.
DON: That makes it easier, of course. But the assistant told me, it's amazing the various types of men they can fit out of hand. They had scores of suits there—I'd almost say hundreds.
JENNY: How much did you pay—seventy-five?
DON: No, fifty. As this fitted me so well and I liked it, I didn't see the point of spending more.
JENNY: I bet you did spend more, though.
DON: Well—to tell you the truth, I bought a fifty shilling blue lounge suit as well: I fell in love with a cloth—and got measured on the spot.
JENNY: I thought so. That's the only thing I've got against the Fifty Shilling Tailors, they tempt you to buy too many clothes.
DON: But don't forget, I'm spending less money on them, my dear. And Baby thinks I look grand—don't you, Peter?
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Lebrun Welcomes 8000 Delegates Of Rotary Clubs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NICE, France, June 7—Rotary's "great adventure in international understanding and good will" began auspiciously here yesterday when President Albert Lebrun of France welcomed 8000 delegates from 65 different countries to the twenty-eighth annual convention of Rotary International.

Nearly 3500 delegates from the United States and Canada are attending the conference which will continue for a week. There are approximately 1500 Rotarians from Eng' d. Ireland and Scotland, 500 from Italy and 300 from Germany.

Speaking as a Rotarian and as Honorary Governor of the 65 Rotary clubs in France, President Lebrun welcomed the delegates to France and figuratively turned over the keys of the Riviera to the Rotarians gathered in the Municipal Casino at Nice.

In his opening address, President Will R. Manier Jr. of Nashville, Tenn., declared that the keynote of the Conference was that of the Rotarian movement: world peace and good will through international friendship.

"In Rotary we have built a great machine," said President Mainier, "and we are anxious to use it in the simple way to foster and encourage acquaintance, friendship, and confidence. Perhaps to all of us, regardless of our interest in other Rotary activities, the thing that most intrigues us is the potentialities of Rotary, of Rotary clubs and of Rotary International in international service.

"I have visited Rotary in many countries and everywhere I have found a great desire, not only for that peace which all men desire, but for the development of our great organization as one of the instrumentalities for international understanding, good will and peace.

"If we understand other peoples, if we know their habits and their psychology and their customs, if we can lead ourselves to look through their eyes, then we will have good will, and good will is the only possible and sure basis for a lasting peace. Here in this convention we have thousands of business and professional men from many different countries, and in their presence at this great gathering we have a great 'adventure in international understanding and friendship.'"

Public relations provided the principal topic of discussion at today's meeting. Under the chairmanship of Gerge Handler Jr., of Atlanta, Ga., an international gathering composed largely of journalists from all over the world studied the questions of public relations from a Rotary point of view.

Rotary's Head

Will R. Manier Jr.
President of Rotary International, and Charter Member, Rotary Club of Nashville, Tenn.

I. L. O.'s Bulging Mail Bag

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—A constant increase in the volume of correspondence handled by the International Labor Office is reflected in the annual report of its Postal Service, which has recently been made public here.

The report shows that during 1936 the I. L. O. received 33,832 letters, as compared with 32,091 in 1935 and 29,817 in 1934; and dispatched 28,059 letters, as compared with 27,775 in 1935, and 25,540 in 1934.

This correspondence was in 24 languages: English, French, German, Spanish, Italian, Swedish, Dutch, Portuguese, Norwegian, Danish, Polish, Bulgarian, Czech, Russian, Greek, Serbian, Finnish, Hungarian, Esperanto, Turkish, Iranian, Roumanian, Japanese and Latvian.

Correspondence with the United States increased more than 30 per cent in the course of the year. Other important industrial countries showing an increase were: Argentina, 9.9 per cent; Czechoslovakia, 9.2 per cent; France, 8.9 per cent; Japan, 6.4 per cent; Brazil, 4.6 per cent; and the U. S. S. R., 2.5 per cent.

The large increase in the volume of correspondence exchanged between the I. L. O. and the United States was due not only to more active participation by that country in the work of the I. L. O. but also to the numerous requests for data on social security, workers' nutrition, co-operatives, and other similar questions of interest to the United States.

The library of the I. L. O. includes about 400,000 items in more than 30 languages, and the weekly average of accessions amounts to more than 600. In addition, nearly 4000 periodicals from more than 100 countries and in some 45 languages are received by the I. L. O. and used by its services for their information and for reference.

London Takes Off Its Wig at 75°

By the Associated Press

London, June 7

Two London judges took off their wigs in court today and invited lawyers to do the same because of what Londoners called a "heat wave."

The mercury got up to 75° at noon, after touching 80 yesterday. Weather forecasters predicted thundershowers tonight would bring relief.

Queen Elizabeth Agrees To Accept Honor Degree

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Queen Elizabeth has consented to accept an honorary degree from the University of London.

This announcement was made by the vice-chancellor of the university at the presentation of graduates for degrees at the Albert Hall recently. The formal conferment of the Queen's degree, he said, would take place in the fall of this year.

Farms and Railways Of Sweden Expand Market for Power

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM — Consumption of electric power in Sweden shows a steady increase. In 1925 it was 3,500,000,000 kilowatt hours; at the end of 1936 it had grown to 7,400,000,000 kilowatt hours.

During the years of depression, 1929 to 1933, there was practically no reduction in consumption. The statistical graph continued in an even line.

New spheres of demand for electric energy have come forward. In agriculture the demand has increased in one decade from 23,000,000 to 72,000,000 kilowatt hours. Continued electrification of the State Railways has increased the railways' consumption of electric power over a similar period from 27,500,000 to 260,000,000 kilowatt hours.

The total power available is estimated at 32,500,000,000 kilowatt hours annually. Available water power in southern and central Sweden is already practically completely harnessed, but in northern Sweden there is still much water power untapped.

British Spinsters In Pension March

By the Associated Press

London, June 7

Three thousand spinsters, demanding pensions for themselves and their more retiring sisters, streamed into London for a big demonstration June 5.

The women, members of the National Spinsters' Pension Association, want "pensions for spinsters at 55."

At present, they may not claim government pensions until they are 65.

Led by their national organizer, Miss Florence White, they gathered for an indignation meeting at a West End hall before marching through the streets behind cars bearing banners stating their demands.

South Australia Lifts 'Boycott' on Federal School of Forestry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—The State Government has decided to send university students to the Australian School of Fostery in Canberra, after a virtual boycott extending over many years.

South Australia was the first State to establish a chair of forestry at the university, but when the Commonwealth Government set up its school in Canberra it was not continued. The attitude adopted was that forestry students should come to South Australia for an educational course.

The South Australian Government is resolved to have a sound and substantial recruiting system and the choice of men to attend a diploma course in Canberra is regarded as an important step forward. Two years will be served at Canberra and the third one in practical experience in the State forestry service.

W. C. T. U.

(Continued from Page 1)

ceives large visiting women's groups. epxlained she would be out of town this week.

Despite the coolness of the Administration toward them, the convention continues to attract large audiences in Constitution Hall. All meetings have been held in the huge D. A. R. auditorium except the peace rally yesterday, which it was moved to the monument grounds because of a ban the D. A. R. put on peace meetings on its property.

Speakers at the rally were Senator Morris Sheppard of Texas, father of the prohibition amendment; Harry N. Holmes, associate secretary of the World Alliance for International Friendship through the Churches; and Mrs. C. Tsune Gauntlett of Japan, president of the Women's Pan Pacific Conference.

"It will take a sober world to make a peaceful world," Senator Sheppard declared at the peace rally. "No finer benefit," he said, "could befall mankind than a union of the forces of peace and prohibition against war and alcoholic drink. It is hardly to be expected that a world addicted to drink can understand the significance of world peace or act with sufficient unity and ability to accomplish world peace."

Activities of some 1200 local directors of the W. C. T. U.'s department of international relations was cited as a reflection of the "deep and continuous interest in the question among the rank and file of the W. C. T. U. of this country," by Dr. Izora Scott, world superintendent of the department at this morning's session.

Efforts being made in grape-growing countries to reduce the manufacture of intoxicating liquor without endangering the means of livelihood of a large portion of the population were described by Mrs. Mary L. Ennals, of Johannesburg, South Africa. Italy, she reported, has held an annual grape festival to increase consumption of fresh grapes. Belgium has passed a law that all eating and drinking houses must sell and advertise pure grape juice. In Cape Town, 15 tons of fresh grapes were sold on the streets in one day.

Mrs. Ennals proposed an annual grape or raisin day in every country where the W. C. T. U. is organized.

Unceasing educational work carried on in France by the Ruban Blanc Français in the face of opposition from influential wine growers was described by Mlle. Idelette Perrelet of Paris.

Mrs. Ella A. Boole of Brooklyn, N. Y., today, began her third three-year term as president of the World's W. C. T. U. She was unanimously re-elected. Lest the country get the wrong impression from yesterday's peace rally, Mrs. Boole made it clear to the convention that the major concern of the W. C. T. U is still total abstinence and outlawry of the liquor traffic.

Representative U. S. Guyer (R) of Kansas, author of the bill to make the District of Columbia dry, told the women that Congress is not in a receptive mood for dry legislation at present.

Maj. Thomas MacLeod of England deplored lack of regulation in his country of drinking among aviation transport pilots. He advocated a rule of total abstinence for 24 hours before flights.

Viscount Corvedale Title Chosen by Earl Baldwin

LONDON, June 7 (AP)—Sir Stanley Baldwin, who formally becomes Earl Baldwin tomorrow, has chosen a "surprise" second title—Viscount Corvedale.

He had been expected to select the name Bewdley, the Worcestershire division he has represented in the House of Commons for 29 years. Instead, it was disclosed today, he chose Corvedale, which is a Shropshire valley near the village of Much Wenlock wher ethe present Baldwin family originated 300 years ago.

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The Sense of the Past

THE long green lawn stretched away to the dark line of distant trees. Behind us were the terraced steps of the theater in which Sir Barry Jackson annually holds his festival of drama at Malvern. But neither the theater nor the trees at that moment were occupying my attention. I was looking at the occupant of the next camp chair to mine, a most venerable gentleman, whose exceedingly impressive white beard fluttered a little in the breeze as he turned over the pages of that story of Henry James's which is called "The Sense of the Past."

Now, in Malvern, people talk to each other on slight provocation. The place has a social and friendly atmosphere, at any rate during the festival weeks, that is conducive to conversation. When you have seen people in the theater at night, in the lecture rooms next morning, at Sir Barry's tea parties in the afternoon, and strolling round the grounds behind the theater just after lunch, you begin to feel that you know them intimately, even though the formality of introduction has been overlooked. This may have been the explanation; or it may possibly have been that my companion thought I was staring at him rather curiously. At any rate, he suddenly took his eyes off his book, and said abruptly:

"Young man, where do you most vividly get the sense of the past?"

* * *

"I BEG YOUR pardon, sir," I replied, somewhat taken aback, not because I had failed to hear the question, but because I did not quite grasp exactly what it meant.

"When do you feel that you have got into closest communion with the past—in reading old books, in traveling, or in walking round old buildings? Don't you know?" He tapped his book with his forefinger. "When do you seem to have stepped right out of the present day into times gone by?"

It was on the tip of my tongue to answer: "At a meeting of our local Liberal party," but I suppressed the observation as irrelevant, facetious, and therefore out of key with what promised to be the solemn nature of our conversation; and also as possibly offensive to the old gentleman's political convictions.

* * *

I, THEREFORE, RAPIDLY amended my ideas. "Old buildings do not impress me much, except architecturally. When I look at Hampton Court Palace, for example, I am not mentally transported with any degree of vividness back into the time of Henry VIII."

"But why not?"

"Oh, I don't quite know, sir. It's all rather vague, and difficult to put into precise words. There am I, looking at the Palace, and there is the Palace, staring at me. But there is no real connection between us. We rather seem like the end links of a chain, when all the intervening links are missing. There is no bond of union along which a vivid feeling can pass. But, if one can actively step into the succession in a tradition established centuries ago, which is still living, and which one can help to perpetuate, then all the links, right back to the first, are there; and you can follow them up one by one, to the beginning, and find yourself in an age long vanished, but marvelously restored in the imagination."

* * *

THE OLD GENTLEMAN, who had stood up to my opening sentences with commendable fortitude, began to look confused. I really could not feel surprised.

"Could you give me an example?" he inquired.

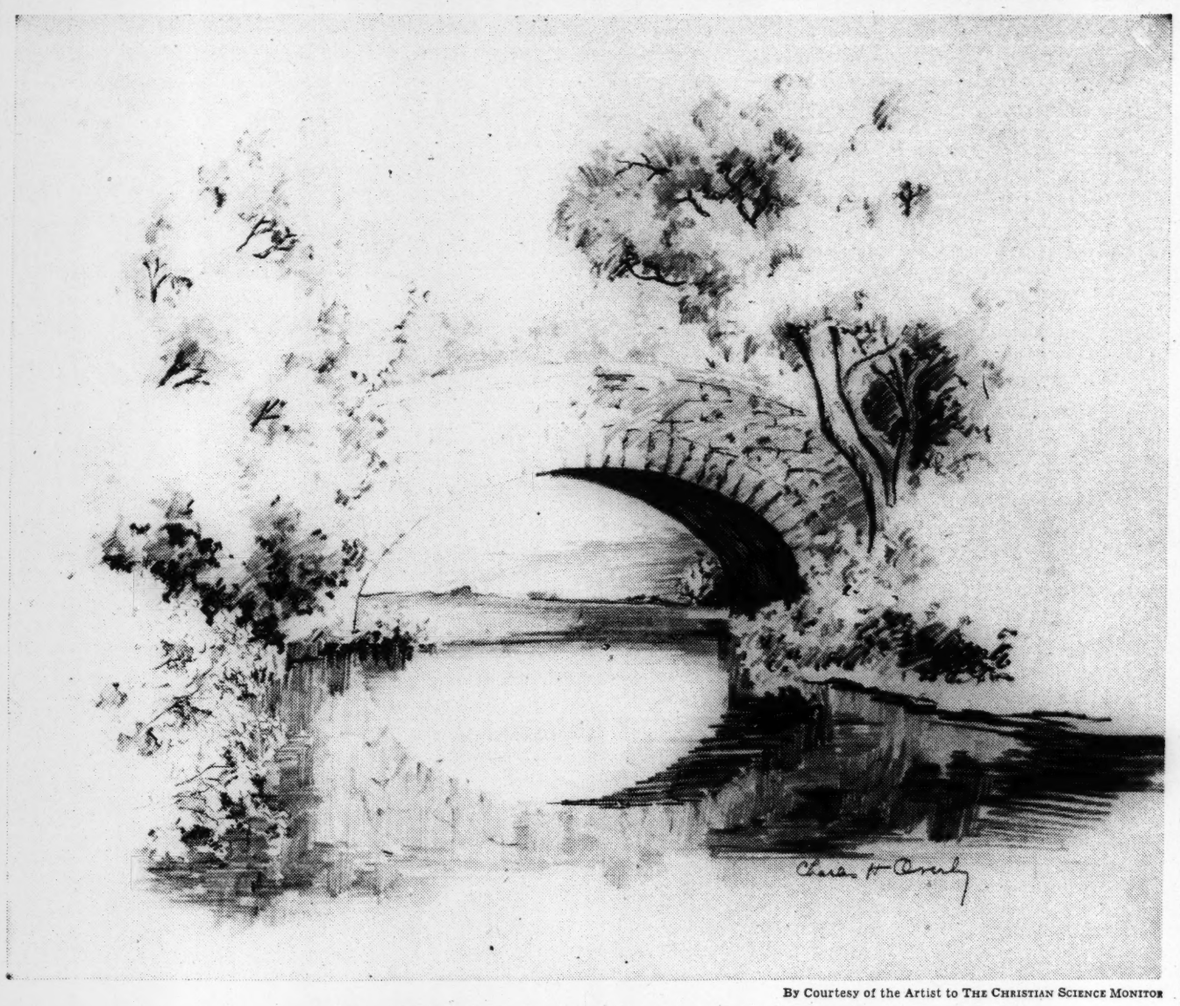
"Yes, I think so," I answered. "In my Oxford days we used to end abbreviations with the letters, -er. Brekker for breakfast, bedder for bed-maker, Toggers for Torpids, and so on. We did it because people had done it before us; and, because we had done it, people who came after us did it, too. That is the sort of thing that I mean by stepping into a tradition. Every time I used to say 'bedder,' my mind ran back to the man who had used it first, possibly some lean and hungry scholar in the reign of Edward II."

* * *

HERE THE OLD gentleman laughed loud and long. "That shows how dangerous a vigorous imagination can be," he said. "Your old Oxford tradition is hardly a tradition at all. The habit you speak of as being clothed in the panoply of distant ages was introduced quite recently. We can know the exact date at which it entered the university—in the Michaelmas term of 1875. But people are often deceived about antiquity. There are plenty of buildings in England, centuries old, which have been restored so often that not a single stone in the present structure is anything but modern. I know a college built in 1326 of which the most ancient stone today dates back only to 1639. I personally think that it is in reading that one comes most vividly upon the past. When you encounter a thought that is today utterly obsolete, as when Shakespeare talks of the sacred and divine right of kings, then you really step back into an age that has absolutely vanished. You may even regret having to return."

The old gentleman sighed. He was evidently a Conservative. I might have tried my little joke about Liberals without fear.

H. H.



By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ARCHED SHADOWS: *A Pencil Sketch by Charles H. Overly*

The Worthy Abbot's Appetite

WE HAVE been so long accustomed to hear and speak of the Yeomen of the Guard as Beef-eaters, that it has been a generally received idea that the term may have been a corruption of the French "Buffetier," and connected with their being stationed at the royal buffet, or in some way associated with the service of the table. Such is not at all the case; and in Fuller's "Church History" a very curious tale throws a light upon their cognomen, which may be fairly accepted.

The Yeomen of the Guard were in constant attendance upon King Henry VIII in his hunting expeditions, and upon one fine day the "Merrie Monarche" thought it would be a fine jest to exchange his royal apparel for that of a yeoman, and under that disguise to visit the Abbot of Reading.

Whether the King desired in this way to discover the internal arrangements of the abbey or not, we cannot say, but the worthy abbot felt it wise to treat one of the King's special guard with great hospitality, and accordingly set before his visitor a "goodly jointe of roaste beefe," which, with a hunter's sharpened appetite, the King attacked with a hearty will, and "ate voraciously."

The abbot, who was in the refectory, remarked in weary tones, "Well, fare thy heart, . . . I would wager one hundred marks for such an appetite as thine. . . ."

The *beef eater* took his leave without betraying his rank. Shortly after, a summons was sent to Reading, and the abbot was carried off to the Tower of London, and fed for some days or weeks on bread and water. How the abbot must have sighed for the good things heretofore set before him, and so little enjoyed!

But ere he had languished many days for better fare, his warder appeared with a joint of beef, and bade him eat, which he needed no second bidding to do; and while in the act of enjoying the meal, an unexpected visitor appeared, even the King himself, and asked for the one hundred marks for restoring the abbot's lost appetite for good roast beef! The fine was paid, and the abbot was wont to say, whenever he saw or heard of the King's Yeomen his thoughts reverted to the *beef eater*.

How easily from this circumstance we can imagine the nickname to have been so frequently applied, that at last it has become a well-known title of the corps.—HON. MRS. ARMYTAGE, in "Old Court Customs and Modern Court Rule" (1883).

THE average reader will quickly supply his own setting for this rustic bridge. His imagination will fasten upon some favorite spot in city park or open countryside, whether situated in Europe or America, Asia or Africa. As a cool matter of fact, this pencil sketch was made in Boston's own Franklin Park, on a cloudless hot day in midsummer.

Every shadow was an invitation to rest on that afternoon, and the Sunday throng of visitors was non-existent. Only two small Negro girls with intriguing twisty pigtails spied the artist at work, and they caused scarcely more disturbance than the occasional thin zoom of a mosquito or the sharp smack of an iron on a golf ball beyond the bridge.

Towards evening the ducks would be moving in the foreground, but as yet they were tucked snugly away under the shrubbery. The whole world, it seemed, waited in hushed suspense for the evening breeze in its freshness to induce activity. It was the perfect moment for industry on the part of the artist, who has offered us a welcome opportunity to share his enjoyment of a lovely scene.

Third City of Portugal

THERE is a quality peculiar to university towns which other ancient cities do not share. It is as though, in the flower of their age, they had stumbled upon the secret of eternal youth. *Si jeunesse savait, si vieillesse pouvait,* runs the old proverb. But university cities have succeeded in harnessing the vigor of youth to the wisdom of maturity. They are the slowly formed product of the vitality, the enthusiasms, the illusions of each succeeding generation, superimposed upon the humanism and philosophy of those that have gone before.

In Coimbra one is intensely aware of this spirit. It is the third city in Portugal, was once the capital, and is still the seat of the second-oldest university in Europe. The white houses spilt over a hill above the River Mondego impart to it an air of youthful charm and freshness. Both materially and spiritually it is dominated by the tall clock tower of the university, a shining beacon to which the eyes of the city seem eternally to be lifted. In the narrow, winding streets one is constantly meeting bare-headed students, in black frock coats and flowing gowns, carrying satchels tied with ribbons in the different colours of the faculties; yellow for medicine, red for law, blue for letters and so forth.

The university buildings are in that late Italian Renaissance style which seems most appropriate to a seat of learning, and which attains its most refined expression in the graceful loggia called the Via latina and the panelled ceiling, grey and gold alternating with grey and silver, of the Sala dos Capelos (Senate House). . . .

Hero-worship at Coimbra is not dependent on athletic prowess, but is bestowed on those who sound most insistently the "romantic" note, in song, poetry and extravagant actions.

Once, at about two in the morning, I was awakened by the thrumming of a guitar in the street below. The terraced city shone palely in the light of the moon. In a deep shadow on the opposite side of the street four or five students were leaning against a wall looking up at a window. Presently one of them began to sing in a warm tenor voice one of the old *fados de Coimbra,* full of melancholy yearning. To me, as doubtless to many others, music is often the golden key which, opening wide the doors of sensation, leads to apprehension of the secret things which lie in the hearts of places and of those who dwell in them. So it was with Coimbra. That song floating upwards through the night, revealed the spirit of Coimbra, as only its sons know and love it.

The *saudadoso,* romantic atmosphere of the place is enhanced by its idyllic setting. It is hard to believe that there can be a greener spot in Portugal, even in the verdant Minho. From the terrace of the university the scene is unfolded in all its loveliness. The Monego, the only river which is Portuguese from its source to the sea, flows slowly down the wide valley, between lush meadows, fringed with willow, sedge and poplar. In the background are the blue mountains of Lousã. The river is so shallow that low sandbanks are uncovered in mid-stream, where women wash their linen and men with ox carts dig out the tawny sand. — RODNEY GALLOP, in "Portugal: A Book of Folk-Ways." (London: Cambridge University Press. New York: Macmillan.)

ΟΥΡΑΝΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΡΜΟΝΙΑ

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Εἰς τὴν καθημερινήν του ζωήν καὶ εἰς τὸ θεραπευτικόν του ἔργον ὁ Χριστὸς Ἰησοῦς ἀπέδειξε τὴν πάντοτε παροῦσαν ἀλήθειαν ὅτι ὁ ἄνθρωπος καθ'ὁμοίωσιν τοῦ Θεοῦ εἶναι ὑγειὴς καί ἁρμονικός. Ἀπαντῶν εἰς ἐρώτησιν τῶν Φαρισαίων ἀπεκάλυψε διὰ πάντα χρόνον τὴν ἀλήθειαν ὅτι "ἡ βασιλεία τοῦ Θεοῦ ἐντὸς ὑμῶν ἐστίν" (Λουκᾶς 17:21). Ἀφοῦ ἡ δυσαρμονία, παρουσιαζομένη ὡς στέρησις, φόβος, ἀσθένεια, εἶναι ἄρνησις τῆς παντοτεινῆς παρουσίας τῆς βασιλείας τοῦ Θεοῦ, ὑπόκειται εἰς διόρθωσιν καί ἐξάλειψιν μὲ ἁρμονικὸν, πνευματικὸν, φιλάνθρωπον τρόπον τοῦ σκέπτεσθαι.

Ὁ πνευματικὸς τρόπος τοῦ σκέπτεσθαι, μεταδιδόμενος ὑπὸ τοῦ θείου Νοῦ, τοῦ Θεοῦ, εἶναι δημιουργικὸς, ἁρμονικὸς, καὶ εὐλογεῖ ὅλην τὴν ἀνθρωπότητα. Ὁ κακὸς, ἰδιοτελὴς, καὶ ὑλικὸς τρόπος τοῦ σκέπτεσθαι φέρει πάντοτε συγκομιδὴν δυσαρμονίας καὶ στερήσεως. Τὰ καταστρεπτικὰ δεινὰ τῆς πλεονεξίας, τῆς ἀταξίας, τῆς πείνης, τῆς ἀσθενείας καὶ τοῦ πολέμου, προβάλλοντα προκλητικῶς ἀξιώσεις πραγματικότητος, ὀφείλονται μόνον εἰς τὰς μὴ πνευματικὰς, ὑλικὰς δοξασίας τῆς ἀνθρωπότητος. Ὁ ἀληθινὸς τρόπος τοῦ σκέπτεσθαι, ἡ φιλοφροσύνη, ἡ ἀδελφικὴ ἀγάπη, ἡ γενναιοδωρία, καὶ ἡ τιμιότης θὰ καταστρέψουν ἐν τέλει τὸ δηλητήριον τοῦ μίσους, τῆς ζήλειας, τῆς κακίας, τῆς ἐκδικήσεως. Τότε ἡ εὐημερία καί ἡ ἁρμονία θὰ φανερωθοῦν.

Πῶς δύναται ἡ δυσαρμονία νὰ ἀποτελῇ μέρος τῆς δημιουργίας τοῦ Θεοῦ, ἀφοῦ ὅπως λέγουν αἱ Γραφαὶ (Γένεσις 1:31), "Εἶδεν ὁ Θεὸς τὰ πάντα, ὅσα ἐποίησε, καὶ ἰδοὺ καλὰ λίαν"; Αἱ διδασκαλίαι τῶν Γραφῶν καὶ τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης συμφωνοῦν. Ἀμφότεραι ἀποκαλύπτουν τὸν ἀληθινὸν ἄνθρωπον, ὁ ὁποῖος ἐπλάσθη κατ'εἰκόνα καὶ ὁμοίωσιν τοῦ Θεοῦ, καὶ εἶναι ἐντελῶς ἁρμονικὸς καὶ εὐτυχής. Ἡ ψευδὴς δοξασία ὅτι ὁ ἄνθρωπος εἶναι ἢ δύναται νὰ εἶναι ὑλικὸς, χωρισμένος ἀπὸ τὸν δημιουργόν του καὶ ζῶν εἰς ἐχθρότητα πρὸς τοὺς ἄλλους, τυφλώνει τὸν ἄνθρωπον ὥστε νὰ μὴ βλέπῃ τὴν ἁρμονικὴν ἔννοιαν τῆς συγγενείας καὶ τῆς ἀδελφωσύνης τοῦ ἀνθρώπου.

"Ολη ἡ ἀνθρωπότης ἐπιθυμεῖ διαρκῆ ὑγείαν, ἁρμονίαν, εἰρήνην, καὶ εὐημερίαν. Ἀλλ'ὅταν αἱ Θεό-δοτοι αὗται καταστάσεις τῆς ὑπάρξεως ζητοῦνται ἐν ὕλῃ, διὰ ὕλης, ἢ διὰ προσωπικοῦ δεσποτισμοῦ καὶ πλεονεξίας, ἡ ἀληθινὴ ἄποψις τοῦ ἁρμονικοῦ βίου ἀποκρύπτεται ἐξ ἀρχῆς. "Οταν κανεὶς ἀρχίζῃ μὲ τὴν ψευδῆ δοξασίαν—τὴν πλάνην—ὅτι ὁ ἄνθρωπος καὶ τὸ σύμπαν εἶναι ὑλικοὶ, βλέπει ἕνα κόσμον σπαρασσόμενον ἀπὸ ἀκαταστασίαν, φόβον, παρεξήγησιν. Εἰς τὸ φῶς τῆς Ἀληθείας, ὁ Θεὸς, ὁ ἄνθρωπος, καὶ τὸ σύμπαν ἀποκαλύπτονται ὡς συνυπάρχοντες εἰς ἁρμονίαν καὶ τελειότητα.

Ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη ἀποκαλύπτει τὴν ἀληθῆ συγγένειαν τοῦ ἀνθρώπου πρὸς τὸν Θεὸν, καὶ δεικνύει οὕτω τὸν τρόπον τῆς λύσεως ὅλων τῶν ἀτομικῶν, ἐθνικῶν, καὶ διεθνῶν προβλημάτων ὅσον ἀφορᾶ τὰς ἁρμονικὰς σχέσεις. Ἡ ἀσθένεια, ἡ φτώχεια, ὁ πόλεμος, κρύπτουν ἀπὸ τὴν ἀνθρωπότητα τὰ πρωτοτόκια τῆς εἰρήνης, τῆς ὑγείας, τῆς εὐημερίας, τῆς εὐτυχίας, τῆς ζωῆς τοῦ πραγματικοῦ ἀνθρώπου, καὶ δὲν προσφέρουν εἰς ἀντάλλαγμα τίποτε. Ἡ ἱστορία δεικνύει ὅτι τὸ μῖσος, ἡ πλεονεξία, ἡ ζήλεια, ἡ ἐκδίκησις, ὁ πόλεμος, ληστεύουν καὶ τὰ ἄτομα καὶ τὰ ἔθνη ἀπὸ πᾶν ὅ,τι εἶναι ἄξιον λόγου, ἀφίνοντα ἐρείπια καὶ τραγωδίας ὄπισθέν των.

Εἰς τὸ "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Ἐπιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία μὲ Κλεῖδα τῶν Γραφῶν, σ. 495) ἡ Mary Baker Eddy γράφει: "Οὔτε φόβος, οὔτε ἀμφιβολία ἂς μὴ ἐπισκιάζουν τὴν σαφῆ σας ἔννοιαν καὶ τὴν γαλήνιον ἐμπιστοσύνην, ὅτι ἡ ἀναγνώρισις τῆς ζωῆς ἁρμονικῆς—ὅπως εἶναι αἰώνιος ἡ Ζωή—δύναται νὰ καταστρέψῃ πᾶσαν ὀδυνηρὰν αἴσθησιν αὐτοῦ, ἢ δοξασίαν εἰς αὐτὸ ποὺ ἡ Ζωὴ δὲν εἶναι. Ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη, ἀντὶ τῆς σωματικῆς αἰσθήσεως, ἂς ὑποστηρίξῃ τὴν περὶ ὑπάρξεως νόησίν σας, ἡ νόησις δὲ αὕτη θὰ ὑποσκελίσῃ τὴν πλάνην μὲ τὴν Ἀλήθειαν, θὰ ἀντικαταστήσῃ τὴν θνητότητα μὲ τὴν ἀθανασίαν, καὶ θὰ κατασιγάσῃ τὴν δυσαρμονίαν μὲ τὴν ἁρμονίαν". Μόνον διὰ πνευματικοῦ τρόπου τοῦ σκέπτεσθαι δύναται νὰ ἐγκατασταθῇ ἁρμονία ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς. "Οσοι ἔχουν ἀρχίσει τὸ ἀναμορφωτικὸν ἔργον τοῦ πνευματικοῦ τρόπου τοῦ σκέπτεσθαι μαρτυροῦν ὅτι τὰ ἀποτελέσματα τοῦ τρόπου αὐτοῦ τοῦ σκέπτεσθαι εἶναι ἱκανοποιητικώτερα ἀπὸ ὅσον δύναται νὰ ἐκφρασθῇ μὲ λόγια. "Οταν ἡ ἀνθρωπίνη σκέψις εὑρίσκεται ἐν ἁρμονίᾳ πρὸς τὴν Ἀγάπην, τὴν θείαν Ἀρχήν, αἱ ἀληθεῖς ἰδέαι ἐννοοῦνται ὑπὸ τῆς πνευματικῆς αἰσθήσεως, καὶ ἐκτοπίζουν τὰς ὑλικὰς δοξασίας καὶ τὰ δυσαρμονικά των ἀποτελέσματα.

Ἡ νόησις ὅτι ὁ Θεὸς εἶναι Ἀγάπη καὶ ὅτι ἡ Ἀγάπη εἶναι θεία Ἀρχὴ, ἀφίνει τὸν ἄνθρωπον ἐλεύθερον νὰ ὑψωθῇ ὑπεράνω ἁμαρτίας, φιλαυτίας, πτωχείας, καὶ ἀσθενείας. Ὁ καθένας καὶ ὅλοι, ἀνταναklῶντες τὸν Θεὸν, τὸν τέλειον Νοῦν, ἔχουν τὴν ἱκανότητα νὰ σκέπτωνται πνευματικῶς, καὶ νὰ ἀντανακλοῦν οὕτω πάντοτε παροῦσαν πνευματικὴν ἁρμονίαν. Ἡ ἁρμονία εἶναι τὰ αἰώνια πνευματικὰ πρωτοτόκια τοῦ πραγματικοῦ ἀνθρώπου, τὸ ἀδιάκοπον δῶρον τοῦ Πατρὸς-Μητρὸς Θεοῦ. Μόνον εἰς τὸν ἐφιάλτην τοῦ ὑλισμοῦ χάνεται προσωρινῶς ἀπὸ τὴν ὄψιν ὁ ἀληθινὸς πνευματικὸς ἄνθρωπος.

Εἰς τὸ ὑλικὸν ὄνειρον τῆς ὑπάρξεως πιθανὸν ἕνα ἄτομον νὰ προσπαθῇ νὰ εἶναι τίμιον καὶ ἐργατικόν. Ἐν τούτοις, ἐπειδὴ ἀγωνίζεται εἰς τὴν ὁμίχλην τῶν ὑλικῶν δοξασιῶν, ἢ τῆς πλάνης, δὲν ἀντιλαμβάνεται καθαρὰ τὸν πάντοτε παρόντα οὐρανὸν ἢ τὴν ἐντός του ἁρμονίαν. Ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη καθιστᾶ τὸν ἄνθρωπον ἱκανὸν νὰ ὑψωθῇ ὑπεράνω τῆς ὁμίχλης τῶν ὑλικῶν δοξασιῶν καὶ νὰ ἐννοήσῃ ἐμπράκτως τὸ μηδὲν των. Κατ'αὐτὸν τὸν τρόπον παύει κανεὶς νὰ βλέπῃ ἀμυδρῶς, ὡς μέσα ἀπὸ μίαν τρομακτικὴν συγκεχυμένην ὁμίχλην. Ἡ Mrs. Eddy ἔδωσεν εἰς ἕκαστον καὶ εἰς ὅλους μίαν ἐναρμονίζουσαν ἀλήθειαν ἡ ὁποία δύναται νὰ τεθῇ ἀμέσως εἰς ἐφαρμογήν: "Κρατεῖτε τὴν σκέψιν σταθερῶς εἰς τὸ διαρκὲς, τὸ καλὸν, καὶ τὸ ἀληθὲς, καὶ θὰ λάβετε πεῖραν τούτων ἀναλόγως πρὸς τὴν κατοχὴν τῶν σκέψεών σας ὑπ'αὐτῶν" (αὐτόθι σ. 261). Διὰ τῆς πιστῆς ἐφαρμογῆς τῆς ἀληθείας ταύτης δυνάμεθα νὰ εὕρωμεν τὴν βασιλείαν τῶν οὐρανῶν, τὴν ἁρμονίαν, πρόχειρον, ἐντὸς ἡμῶν.

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην φιλολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Heaven and Harmony

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN HIS daily life and in his healing work Christ Jesus demonstrated the ever-present truth that man in God's likeness is healthy and harmonious. In his reply to a question by the Pharisees he revealed the truth for all time that "the kingdom of God is within you" (Luke 17:21). Since inharmony, seen in lack, fear, disease, is a denial of the ever-presence of God's kingdom, it is therefore amenable to correction and elimination through harmonious, spiritual, loving thinking.

Spiritual thinking, imparted by divine Mind, God, is constructive, harmonious; and it blesses all mankind. Evil, selfish, and material thinking always brings a harvest of inharmony and lack. The destructive evils of greed, disorder, hunger, disease, war, making their aggressive claims to reality, appear only because of the unspiritual or material beliefs of mankind. True thinking, kindness, brotherly love, generosity, and fair dealing must ultimately destroy the poison of hatred, jealousy, malice, revenge. Then prosperity and harmony will appear.

How can inharmony be any part of God's creation, since as the Scripture says (Genesis 1:31), "God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good"? The teachings of the Scriptures and of Christian Science coincide. Both reveal the true man, who is made in the image and likeness of God, and is wholly harmonious and happy. The false belief that man is or can be material, separated from his creator and living in enmity with others, blinds one to the harmonious sense of relationship and the brotherhood of man.

All mankind desires permanent health, harmony, peace, and prosperity. But when these God-given states of being are sought in matter, through matter, or by personal domination and greed, the true perspective of harmonious living is veiled at the very outset. Starting with the false belief—the error—that man and the universe are material, one sees a world in turmoil, fear, misunderstanding. In the light of Truth, God, man, and the universe are revealed as coexisting in harmony and perfection.

Christian Science reveals man's true relationship to God, and so shows the way to solve all individual, national, and international problems pertaining to harmonious relationship. Disease, poverty, war hide from mankind the real man's birthright of peace, health, prosperity, happiness, life, and offer nothing in return. History shows that hatred, greed, jealousy, revenge, war, rob both individuals and nations of all that is worth while, leaving ruin and tragedy in their wake.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 495): "Let neither fear nor doubt overshadow your clear sense and calm trust, that the recognition of life harmonious—as Life eternally is—can destroy any painful sense of, or belief in, that which Life is not. Let Christian Science, instead of corporeal sense, support your understanding of being, and this understanding will supplant error with Truth, replace mortality with immortality, and silence discord with harmony." Only through spiritual thinking can harmony be established on earth. Those who have begun the reformatory work of spiritual thinking bear testimony that the effects of this thinking are satisfying beyond words to express. When human thought is brought into harmony with Love, divine Principle, true ideas are apprehended by spiritual sense, and they displace material beliefs and their discordant effects.

The understanding that God is Love, and that Love is divine Principle, sets one free to rise above sin, self-love, poverty, disease. One and all, reflecting God, perfect Mind, have the ability to think spiritually, and so reflect ever-present spiritual harmony. Harmony is the real man's eternal spiritual birthright, the constant gift of his Father-Mother God. Only in the nightmare of materiality is the true spiritual man temporarily lost sight of.

In the material dream of existence an individual may try to be honest and industrious. Yet, because he is laboring in the fog of material beliefs, or error, he does not clearly realize the ever-present heaven or harmony within. Christian Science enables one to rise above the mist of material beliefs and realize their nothingness. In this way one ceases to see dimly, as through a terrifying, confusing fog. Mrs. Eddy has given to each and all a harmonizing truth which may be instantly put into practice: "Hold thought steadfastly to the enduring, the good, and the true, and you will bring these into your experience proportionably to their occupancy of your thoughts" (*ibid.,* p. 261). Through faithful application of this truth we may find the kingdom of heaven, harmony, at hand, within.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek]

Two Sisters

NIGHT and day two sisters are,
The one is dark, the other fair;
Each comes with hours richly stocked,
Each with a purpose, for they bear
Gifts.
For working hours, service, play,
Day brings the blessing of the light;
But when a well-earned lull is sought
The more to muse, why, then the night
Brings sweet repose.
By serving thus in timely shifts
No interference mars their gifts.

JANNIS PARKER

Measure of a Day

THIS is the measure of a day, to wake
To see the sky as azure as a lake,
To walk through dew until you reach the shore,
To lift your thought and like the sea gull soar.
To tread new grass and feel it under foot,
The soft, lush blade upon the emerald root,
To gather through your nostrils the sweet scent
Of flower bloom, there where the first bee went.
To find the noon as golden as the sun,
To follow afternoon and see it run
Before you like a fence that's made of gold,
To gather sunlight, all your hands can hold.
To wander till a second dewtime slips
Between the meadows till upon your lips
The evening is a coolness and a grace
And night is beauty soft against your face.
To behold starlight faint at first, then full,
To watch the moon above the evening hill
Shedding its beam upon the way you've come—
To cross the leaning stile and so come home.

HAROLD VINAL

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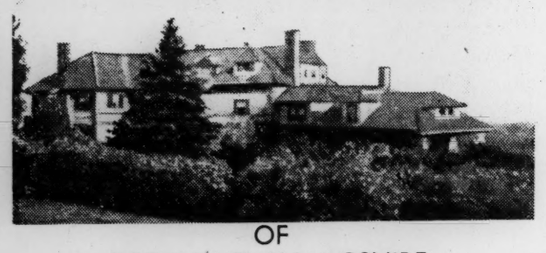

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State 'New Deal' For Pennsylvania Praised by Earle

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Penna., June 7—Gov. George H. Earle, first Democratic Governor of this State in 44 years and a Republican prior to his switch to the New Deal in 1932, today had put his seal to adjournment of the 1937 biennial Legislature in an address of congratulation upon the "epoch-making nature of its achievements in this session."

It is the second and last regular convening of the lawmakers in his governorship unless he summons them in special session, since his term ends on Jan. 1, 1939, and the next Legislature does not convene until then under the state law which designates every second year for meetings of the Pennslyvania General Assembly.

During the first half of his term, Governor Earle has seen his name projected as so foremost a proponent of New Deal social and economic policies that he has today become a leading contender for the Roosevelt succession in 1940. Too, he has seen the Keystone State, an erstwhile Republican stronghold of the nation, become an equally efficient buttress of the New Deal democracy, with congressional representation and state legislative majorities such as of old had been privy to the Republican label.

For this year's legislature he had laid down a miniature Roosevelt program as it concerns industrial relations, and the state that was immemorially a citadel of the "open shop" labor policy has laws out of the 1937 session which give labor "legal recognition to the right of the working man to organize into a union and to bargain collectively" and a board of appeal in employee-employer disputes patterned after the National Labor Relations Board.

Mountain Town Adorns Itself in Dress of Past

Wide World: Sawkill Art Gallery

Scenes in Woodstock, N. Y.

Upper: Left—Village Square. Right—Esopus Indians Represented in Pageant Selling Land to Dutch Settlers. Middle: Arrival of Dutch in 1750 Portrayed. Lower: Left—"Livingston Children" (1832), by Unknown Artist.

Artists and Townsfolk Unite In Staging Catskill Pageant

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WOODSTOCK, N. Y., June 7—Two centuries of Catskill history have been made familiar to residents of seven villages making up this mountain township, by a pageant which unlocked the clasp on its memory book and turned back the pages to the beginnings of a Dutch Colonial settlement. Woodstock is now settling back to enjoy its status as an artists' colony, having celebrated last week the sesquicentennial of the first town meeting in the hills here.

Old and new residents in the Catskill community joined in supporting the celebration, which began May 30 and was concluded on Saturday in an outdoor theater.

Planned by Mrs. Louise Hasbrouck Zimm, president of the Woodstock Historical Society, the pageant covered the period from 1707, when Dutch settlers purchased their land from the Indian tribes then in possession, to the present. The show was staged on the estate of Miss Alice Wardwell, about one mile from the village green, and most of the text was written by Miss Sydney Dyke.

Chief elements in the pageant consisted of scenes showing a meeting of Naisnos, tribal leader of the Esopus Indians, with Johannes Hardenburgh and other Dutch settlers and subsequent bargaining for possession of the lands now the site of Woodstock. The deal was consummated for a pittance in modern values, much as the sale of Manhattan Island, site of New York City's oldest borough.

The arrival of original Dutch settlers by oxcart was portrayed in subsequent pageantry, as was an attack by the Indians upon the pioneers, who repulsed the invasion from behind stockades.

Advancing British forces after the burning of Kingston, N. Y., in 1776, announced the Revolutionary War. But that was not the end of trouble for the Woodstock settlers; for in 1849, according to the pageant, they engaged in what was called the "down-rent war," provoked by what they thought was an unjust system of land tenure.

Singing and dancing in the public square told of Woodstock in 1865, when men and women celebrated the return of soldiers from the Civil War.

While Woodstock was of Dutch origin, its name originated from the influence of an unknown English settler, according to historians. The village is called after the borough of Woodstock in Oxford, England.

New automobiles mingled with ox carts on Woodstock streets as the pioneer theme of the celebration was put in effect. Old costumes were brought from dusty trunks and community singing groups were formed to emphasize that the town had not forgotten its ancestors and the homely activities which they shared together.

That the festivities took on so impressive a nature at once surprised visitors and delighted residents, for Woodstock is not a large town. At no time since 1900 has it had a population much in excess of 1600; and actually the 1652 persons reported living here in 1930 were a handful smaller than the population 30 years before. Summer residents, however, swell the population far beyond normal bounds.

Descendants of Dutch Join

Except for the founding of an artists' colony here soon after the turn of the century, and an influx of residents which followed, Woodstock might even be less important from the standpoint of population than it is today. Yet the very cause of its sustained settlement for a long time divided the lovely rural valley into camps of those who claimed old associations with Woodstock and the new settlers. Not having much to do with each other, the two groups failed to understand each other, and this lack of co-operation persisted until the sesquicentennial celebration provided a meeting ground of mutual interest.

The project attracted 54 separate organizations, ranging from volunteer fire companies to art galleries.

Mrs. Henry Ford Joins Farm Group In Billboard Ban

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., June 7—Going on record in favor of efforts of the Woman's National Farm and Garden Association to abolish highway billboards, Mrs. Henry Ford, wife of the automobile manufacturer, joined other association members in business and social meetings here.

Officers were elected as follows: Mrs. Murray Boocock of Keswick, president; Mrs. F. Wayland Ayer of Massachusetts and Miss Alexander J. Barron of Pennsylvania, vice-president; Miss Jane Haines of Pennsylvania, treasurer, and Miss Emma L. Martin of New Jersey, recording secretary.

Endorsing the anti-billboard efforts of the association, Mrs. Ford declared that she was "thoroughly in accord" with the movement and that "we never allow any billboards erected on property we own that is adjacent to highways." The statement was made prior to departure with her husband in their private car for their home in Dearborn, Mich.

Conducting their elections, the delegates from 20 states named as members to the association council for three-year terms: Miss Ella Blakeston of Pennsylvania; Miss Grace Frysinger, Washington; Mrs. John W. Hutchinson, Michigan; Mrs. Raymond A. Pearson, Maryland; Mrs. John Woodwell, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Lynn McNaughton, Michigan; Mrs. Edward Huntington, Massachusetts; Mrs. Huston Dixon, New Jersey; Mrs. Howard W. Lewis, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Samuel Heilner and Mrs. Philip Henry, New Jersey.

The eight division presidents become ex officio council members.

Many U. S. Fortunes Exceeded That Left By Rockefeller—'World's Richest Man'

NEW YORK, June 7 (AP)—Many Americans have passed on far richer than John D. Rockefeller, called "the richest man in the world."

A fortune that was once estimated as high as two billion dollars—though Rockefeller family spokesmen would not confirm this figure today—was $25,000,000, when he passed on two weeks ago.

Charles Hayden, the broker, left an estate which was twice that of Mr. Rockefeller's.

Col. E. H. R. Green had $80,000,000 of his own and $50,000,000 bequeathed to him by his mother, Hetty Green, when he passed on at Lake Placid, N. Y., in June, 1936.

Ella Wendel had at least $100,000,000 of her father's fur and real estate fortune when she passed on in her old brownstone house in New York City six years ago.

The estate of Harry Payne Whitney, who passed on in October, 1930, ranged somewhere between $71,000,000 and $100,000,000.

Henry Clay Frick, whose money came from steel, disposed of $92,953,000 in his will in 1919.

The senior George Baker had a net estate of $73,759,683 at the time of his passing in May, 1931.

Henry H. Rogers was a far lesser power in oil than was Mr. Rockefeller, but the estate Mr. Rogers left in his will two years past was a shade better than Mr. Rockefeller's: $26,000,000.

John M. Flagler, steel man who passed on at Greenwich, Conn., in 1922, left a similar fortune.

A New York woman, Mary Gardiner Thompson, was much richer than Mr. Rockefeller when she passed on in 1935. Her estate totaled $42,000,000.

Arthur W. Cutten, Chicago stock and grain speculator, won and lost millions in the markets. When he passed on last year his losses had taken all except less than a million dollars.

Otto H. Kahn, world famous banker, left an estate of $4,000,000.

And Thomas A. Edison, who like Mr. Rockefeller was a benefactor of mankind, left a fortune which just a few months ago was estimated at $1,500,432.

Federal Control For Coal Mines Hinted by Earle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Penna., June 7—Federal and possibly state operation of the anthracite coal mines of Pennsylvania as a remedy for ending "coal "bootlegging" are being considered by Gov. George H. Earle as a possibility if personal appeals to the coal companies to open extra mines fails. From now until the end of the present year, the Governor declared he would endeavor to induce the companies to open additional mines in Schuylkill and Northumberland counties. If by that time there are no results, he will look to Washington for aid.

"I shall advocate and support with all my power in every way possible federal intervention, probably supplemented by state action," the Governor said today. "This situation can be cleaned up and is going to before my term ends. When I leave office, I am not going to have on my conscience the possibility of troops being called out to shoot down these miners."

If conferences with the coal companies operating in the "bootleg" section fail to bring results, the Governor suggested that his plan would propose federal intervention.

"The Federal Government would take over all the anthracite coal fields in Pennsylvania by a lease, say of $1 an acre, or some nominal sum," the Governor continued. "I have asked the attorney general, Charles J. Margiotti, for an opinion on whether such a plan could release the coal companies from paying taxes.

Could Sublet Mines

"If the Federal Government takes over the lands, it could sublet them to the operators to operate the mines selected for the best interests of the whole anthracite region. There would be a quota fixed for each mine.

"The operators would pay a small royalty to the land owners. This plan, I believe would put the companies in the black. Most of them are now running in the red. The plan would not mean large profits.

"If the plan is not workable, the Federal Government could nationalize the lands, but I would prefer not to see the Federal Government in the coal business."

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

The Swim-Away Fish

Told by Henry Beston

A Chimney Farm Story

There was once a young fish, the only child of his mother. They lived in the pond at the foot of the hayfields in which lay the red farm, and all day they circled idly along its shores, catching bugs, and basking in the sun on cold days, and in the shadow of the oaks and pines when the weather was hot.

The mother fish was perfectly happy. She was fat, lazy and good-natured. She was full of old wisdom, and could quote a hundred sayings she had heard at her grandmother's fin, like, "A foolish fish, Will end up in a dish."

When the weather became very warm she carried a toadstool over her head, which she had discovered floating in the shallows. She had everything to make her happy, but the young fish felt differently. He longed to see the world. He was always asking questions.

"Mother," he asked, "where does the water of the lake go to? I can feel it moving."

"My son," said the wise old mother fish, "that is a foolish question, because it is dangerous. But if you must know, the water of the lake goes down a great roaring rapids, and so to the salt river and the sea."

Down the Current

"Mother, what would happen to us if we went there?" continued the young fish.

"We might well be knocked against the rocks," said his mother, "and in the salt water we should certainly feel very queer, and meet with rough company. For I have always heard that the salt-water fish are much less polite than the fresh-water fish, and would as soon eat you as say good-morning."

But in spite of his mother's good advice, the young fish was still filled with curiosity, and one afternoon when his mother was taking a nap he started out to follow the current of the lake. And in time the current went faster and faster, and at last it was all shaken as it boiled in and out and over boulders, and before the young fish really knew that he was in the rapids he had been carried away down to the salt river.

He began to feel very uncomfortable, with the taste of the salt. It stung his eyes, and tickled his nose, too. He was miserable. He tried to climb up the rapids again, but he was young and did not have the strength and experience.

Just as he was resting after his fifth attempt, something white swooped down over him from the air, and he dived to the bottom just in time to escape the claws of a sea gull. There at the bottom he saw something curious looking.

"I wonder who left that mat here," he said aloud.

"I'm not a mat, I'm a flounder," the creature answered, indignantly flouncing off and giving a snap at the young fish's tail as he passed, from his flattened-out mouth.

"Ouch, you frightened me," cried the young fish, surprised.

"Meant to," grumbled the flounder, sliding out of sight as he spoke.

The young fish now had only one wish, to get back to his mother and his own beautiful pond. But he saw no way to return. No, in spite of his mother's warnings, he had sought the salt water and now he would stay here.

Then the Herring Came

Just then he heard an eagle call in his great voice, excitedly: "They're coming! They're coming!" and all the sea gulls took up the cry.

The young fish saw that the river was filled with an almost solid mass swimming toward him, their backs purple, their tails cutting through the water. They came up to him and bore him along in their crowded ranks, their noses all heading toward the rapids, and as they swam they were singing:

"We are the herring
And we don't care
For eagles or sea gulls
Out of the air.

"We've come from the ocean
And now we are going
Where fresh from the land
The water is flowing.

"We are the herring
And we don't care
For eagles or sea gulls
Out of the air!"

When he had heard the song, the heart of the little fish was filled with a new hope.

"May I go along with you?" he asked timidly. "I can't climb the rapids by myself."

"Get right in front of our shoulders," said two of the herrings kindly. "We're old hands at climbing rapids."

And so they proved to be, though it took them the whole day and night to do it, and more than once the young fish thought that even they could never succeed. But in the end he found himself once more in the pond, with the taste of the horrid salt out of his nose and mouth.

So, having thanked his kind friends, he hurried to his mother's favorite spot and there indeed she was, napping as usual. But when he woke her up she was delighted to see him, and they were very happy together, swimming along the shores of the pond, catching bugs or dozing in the sun on cool days and in the shade on warm ones, and never again did the young fish wish to disobey his dear mother, or follow the currents of the pond down to the sea.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Little Fish Was Carried Down Into the Rapids: A Drawing by Maurice Day

Pedro, the Vegetable Man

By Monica Shannon

Chapter Two

The morning was made out of sunlight and after the night's rain the town looked like a picture-book town, painted with clear, strong colors. The roofs were clean again, their tiles new red, and each eucalyptus shone like a tree that puts out all new leaves, a thing eucalyptus trees never do.

"It is like visiting a strange town," Pedro thought.

But when he went down alleyways, down each and every street that was not a shopping street, calling out, "Red peppers! Artichokes! Baby squash!" there was not the usual ringing out of bells in Pedro's voice, because he could think of no way to get milk for his cat, no way at all.

"I have found no plan," he told himself, "because it is hard to think when I am trudging streets with the baskets. When I am home again, it will be different. I may even think of three ways at once to get the milk, and then I'll sit down and pick out the best one, just as I pick out the best red pepper, the best green pepper, and the best squash to give for presents."

When Pedro got home, Pussywillow was striding impatiently up and down by the gate meowing. He immediately gave her the milk intended for his next morning's breakfast. "Now," he said, "I must gather the vegetables for tomorrow." The cat went along to the garden and contented herself by catching up with grasshoppers and eating them.

As Simple as That

"So?" Pedro asked in surprise, for he knew little about cats "So you like to eat grasshoppers? Well, that is good, very good. Grasshoppers are bad for the garden. Yes, they eat the leaves, often leaving nothing at all of a good cabbage or lettuce patch.

In his surprise and pleasure, Pedro stood up to rest, and saw his field beyond standing out all by itself because of the sunset light on it. The pussywillow trees made a nice shade, and the wild grass looked taller and richer.

"And I never thought of it before!" Pedro exclaimed over and over. "But the field stood out for the first time! I never noticed that field much before. Yes, that is it! That is it! I know what to do now! I rent the field for pasture. Yes, I pasture a cow, and I say to the owner of the cow: 'But you must pay part of the rent with part of the cow's milk.' That is all there is to it. As simple as that!"

In no time at all a red cow blotched with white was eating the field's wild grass. And Pussywillow not only had all the milk she longed for, but Pedro was amazed to find himself with a little butter and cottage cheese, and even warm milk to drink by the fire.

"There," he said; "milk, butter and cheese, and fewer grasshoppers left in the garden, all because a wet night brought a cat in here to sing to me."

And life went on more happily for Pedro than it had done before, until one summer night.

This night was made hot because wind came from the Mojave Desert, instead of from the ocean. Pedro sat on the stone which made a step unto his door. Pussywillow was away looking for grasshoppers among the red peppers and green peppers and artichokes.

Of a sudden, Pedro saw a balloon of dust coming up the road, and then a dog running so fast that he kicked up great dust balloons which floated away to the sky. The dog turned in at Pedro's gate. He was a long-haired brown dog, a collie dog with speaking eyes. Dust was thick on him, his tongue was out, and he panted up at Pedro.

And Now a Dog

"Thirsty?" asked Pedro. "You are thirsty," and he gave water to the dog. Whereupon the poor animal drank and throwing himself down, slept.

"When the dog wakes up," Pedro told himself, "I shall make him understand that he must go away. We have no meat here, not one scrap, save the bits of fat I cook up with my vegetables."

But when the dog woke up, he wagged his tail and put his paw in Pedro's lap. And Pedro, without thinking much about it, patted him on the head. Whereupon the dog licked Pedro's hand and sat down on Pedro's feet.

"Well, well," the vegetable man said, "this is a fine dog. When he looks into my eyes, he speaks to me. But how could I ever get meat enough to feed such a huge animal?" At that, the dog sat up very close to Pedro and seemed to be thinking with him. The dog's eyes said, "Yes, it is very hard for us both. But *you* must think what to do!"

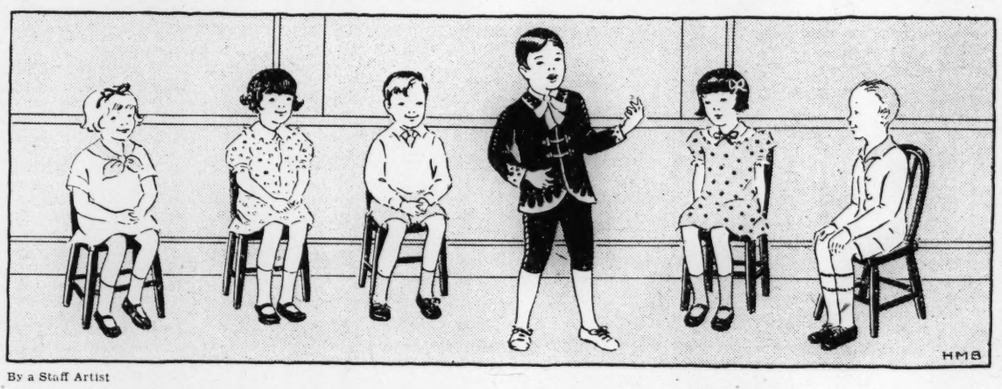
Whereupon Pedro gave the dog a dish of beans cooked with bits of fat and ate his own vegetables cold and uncooked, though Pedro liked vegetables only when hot and boiled.

Pussywillow came in for her milk, and Pedro said to the dog, "This is Pussywillow, my cat. She came along first, and since she came I find myself with butter, cheese, milk and fewer grasshoppers."

Even though the cat's back went up like a hill, the dog listened politely to this, finished his dinner, lay down and slept.

"He is very tired," Pedro explained to the cat, and stroked her well.

(To be concluded next Monday)



By a Staff Artist

Tony, the New Boy, Takes Part

Jimmy ran into the kitchen to kiss mother good-by. Jimmy was on his way to school. He was going early this morning; he had work to do. The day before, Miss Ellen, his teacher, had asked him to take care of the Friday afternoon school party.

The school children in Jimmy's room had been busy learning their pieces to speak. Alice was going to play the piano. John had taught six of the boys to march in a flag parade.

There was only one little boy in all the room that Jimmy did not have on his list. That was Tony, the new little boy. Tony was a little Mexican boy. He had just come into the room at the first of the week. That had been too late to join John's marching. And, although Tony had learned many American words he could not speak any pieces as yet.

Jimmy had tried and tried to think of what he could have Tony do. He had asked him to help put the chairs in a pretty circle in front of Miss Ellen's desk. And sure enough when Jimmy ran across the school grounds that morning Tony stood waiting for him. Waiting with a smile.

As they worked Tony began to hum a little song. Then the hum turned into a real song. Tony was singing words. Words that Jimmy did not know for they were Mexican words. But Jimmy could listen to the song and did. It was a soft, strange little tune and very sweet.

Jimmy found himself marching with it too. It made him think of John's flag parade.

Then like a glad little song itself something came to Jimmy.

Why of course there was something Tony could do at the party! Tony could sing! A song was a song no matter what the words!

Jimmy put the chair he was carrying down on the floor and ran to touch Tony's arm.

"Tony, will you sing for us this afternoon—sing that song?"

Jimmy put his hands to his lips to show Tony what he wanted. But Tony had already known. His little white teeth flashed in a smile.

"Canto?" he asked. "Sing? Si! Si!"

"Si! Si!" was "yes, yes," in Tony's talk. Jimmy knew that. How glad he was!

"Let's keep it a secret," he said to Tony, forgetting all about Tony's not knowing. But Tony did know. His smile flashed again as he answered, "Secreto," and nodded.

That afternoon Tony sat all smiles. His eyes looked like dark stars when at last Jimmy stood up to say:

"And now our new friend, Tony, will sing for us. One of the songs of his own country."

The children moved in their seats to sit up very straight and looked at Tony. Miss Ellen smiled and nodded. Jimmy knew she was pleased, too.

Everyone was pleased. For Tony's soft voice rose and filled the room with its sweet song. As Tony sang his hands moved as though he were playing something on the air

The children liked it. They felt better to have the new boy take part. It made him a real friend to them. And Tony was happier than he had been since he came to the new room.

(These stories, which we can all read for ourselves—even if we have not gone beyond the third grade—are published on this page on the first and third Mondays each month.)

The Speedwell

Speedwell, speed my feet, I pray.
Down the valley is my way,
Up the hill my pathway lies;
Speed my feet, and cheer my eyes;
Then shall I bless you as I pass,
Blue little speedwell in the grass.

JAMES GUTHRIE,
in "The Wild Garden"

What Do You Know About Music?

By Nicolas Slonimsky

Now it is time to sum up all we know about music. By "we" I mean those that have been reading the series of music articles that has appeared on this page every month since February, 1936. So this is going to be a review article—summing up everything we have learned from scales to the *Fugue*, before we go on to other musical forms.

What is a scale? A scale is an ABC of music, or rather it is an ABCDEFG of music, because in every scale there are seven different letter-notes in alphabetical order, with an eighth note the same as the first, to round it off. You can have any number of sharps or flats in the scale, but it will always be in alphabetical order, starting over again when you reach G, like this:

ABCDEFGABCDEFGABCDEFGABCDEFG.

If you want a D scale, you start with D and run up to the next D. If you want a G scale, you start with G and run up to the next G. Of course, you will have to fix your sharps and flats depending on whether you want your scale to be a major or a minor scale, but it will always remain a little alphabet.

You can use a neat little trick to remember how many sharps each major scale has. Write a capital A:

A

There are three lines in the capital A, so there are three sharps in A major.

Now write a capital E:

E

There are four lines in the capital E, so there are four sharps in E Major.

Now write a capital D:

D

There are only two lines (one line and one curve) in the capital D, so there are two sharps in D major.

For F sharp major you can count the number of letters in the words, F sharp:

F S H A R P
1 2 3 4 5 6

There are six letters, so F sharp major has six sharps.

Some minor scales are easily memorized, too. For instance, say: Fffff minor has fffffour fffflats, and you will never forget it.

The Intervals

We who have followed all these articles also know the Intervals. What is the interval between A and B? B is the second note from A, so the interval is a *second*. From D to F is a *third*, because F is the third note from D. That is easy enough not only for us who have studied it, but for perfect strangers. Now let us spread out our alphabet for several octaves and answer questions:

ABCDEFGABCDEFGABCDEFGABCDEFG.

What is the interval "up" from G to C?

Answer: G (very loud), a, b (under the breath), C (very loud). Four letter-notes: So the interval is a *fourth*.

It is more difficult to count intervals "down." For this you must read the alphabet backwards. For instance, from A "down" to E is (read backwards), A, g, f, E, a *fourth*.

From A to A is an *eighth*, which is always called by its Latin name, the *Octave*. From A to B of the next octave will be a *ninth*, from A to C of the next octave will be a *tenth*.

Counting by semitones (or half-steps), there will be twelve from C to the next C. One semitone from C to C sharp, one from C sharp to D, one from D to E flat, one from E flat to E, one from E to F, one from F to F sharp, one from F sharp to G, one from G to A flat, one from A flat to A, one from A to B flat, one from B flat to B, and one from B to C. Altogether twelve.

A scale by semitones is called a *chromatic scale*. Its alphabet will be stuttering, saying each letter twice, except two places where there are no black keys in between: E and F, and B and C.

Major and Minor

Intervals are called major or minor, augmented or diminished depending on how many half-steps, or semitones, they have. For instance, from E to F is a *minor second*, but from F to G is a *major second*, because there is only one semitone from E to F, and two from F to G.

We can add intervals like numbers, and also subtract intervals from one another. When you subtract an interval from an octave, the difference is called *Inversion*. Let us spread out our alphabet once more:

ABCDEFGABCDEFGABCDEFG.

Take the interval A to E and subtract it from the octave A-A. The difference will be E to A. So in *Inversion* the letter-notes simply change places. A-B out of the octave is B-A; A-C out of the octave is C-A. The second note from A will be the seventh note counting down from the next A, so the inversion of a *second* is a *seventh*. You can figure out all inversions from our spread-out alphabet.

The knowledge of intervals and scales helps us to write little melodies. But a melody wants to be dressed up in harmonies. The clothes for the melodies are chords, and these chords are taken also from scales.

For instance, the *tonic chord* is made up on the first tone of the scale, arranged by *thirds*. In C major it will be C-E-G. The *dominant chord* is made up on the fifth tone of the scale, also arranged in thirds, G-B-D. The *subdominant chord* is made up on the fourth tone of the scale, F-A-C. These chords are the most important of all. We said it in a limerick in one of our articles:

The Tonic, Subdominant, Dominant
In every key are most prominent.
In major they are major,
In minor they are minor,
But the minor harmonic has a major Dominant.

The difference between a major chord, or a major *triad* (*triad*, because there are *three* notes in it), lies in the middle note. In a major triad there is a *major third* on the bottom, and a minor one on the top. In a minor triad there is a *minor third* on the bottom, and a major one on top. But in both triads there is a *perfect fifth* from top to bottom.

About Harmony

Harmony is a science of chords. All chords are named by the intervals between the notes, counting from the bottom up. The lowest note in harmony, called the Bass, is the most important one. As we put it, the Bass is the Boss. It gives each chord its name.

The name of each chord is really a number. All you have to do is to count intervals from the Bass up to every note in the chord. For instance, a six-five chord is a chord in which there are a *sixth* and a *fifth* from the Bass up.

Then we learned all about counterpoint, the big word that scares people away. Well, it's like this. In old times, a note used to be called a *point*. When another note was placed against this note, instead of saying Note Against Note, they said it in a more elevated language, Point Counter Point.

1. Point is a Note.
2. Counter means Against.
3. Point is a Note.

Point Counter Point means Note Against Note.

We say Counterpoint, in one word, instead of Point Counter Point. Really, it should be Points Counter Points, because there are many notes against many notes, and not always together. The teachers teach five kinds of Counterpoint: 1. One Note Against One Note. 2. Two Notes Against One Note. 3. Three, Four or more Notes Against One Note. 4. Off-Beat Counterpoint, or Out-Of-Step Counterpoint, and 5. Mixed Counterpoint.

There are a great many other things in music that we do not know yet. Sonata, Rondo, Suite, and many other forms of music we are yet to learn. Now that we have reviewed all that we know, it will be easy to go ahead and learn more.

(This is the seventeenth article in this music series, which is being published on this page on the first Monday each month.)

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Baseball Shows New High During Past Seven Days

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Gus H. Fan had plenty to keep him interested during the past seven days. Rarely has a week of major league baseball been packed so full of thrills and topics of discussion as was the one which ended with yesterday's games.

Chief interest, undoubtedly, centered around the National League offices in New York, where President Ford Frick and Pitcher Dizzy Dean staged a verbal battle that was heard around the world. Old Diz eventually won—at least that was the general opinion of the public—and went out Saturday to gain his seventh victory of the season, after his temporary suspension.

The week also marked the end of Carl Hubbell's remarkable victory streak; the finish of Pittsburgh Gus Suhr's endurance playing record; Chicago Bill Dietrich's no-hit, no-run game against the Browns, and the continued improvement of Detroit Mickey Cochrane.

Hubbell had captured 24 straight mound triumphs before he stumbled over the Dodgers. Suhr played 822 consecutive National League games until an unfortunate family incident forced him to stay out of uniform on Saturday.

As far as the won-and-lost column is concerned, Chicago's two entries walked away with honors for the seven-day period. With seven successive victories, the White Sox advanced to within two percentage points of the second-place Cleveland Indians, and within two games of the leading Yankees. Hard hitting and effective pitching caused the rise of the Sox. They were fifth at this time last week.

The Cubs, who have been chasing the Pirates and Giants for several weeks, almost caught up by winning six out of eight. Only nine percentage points separate the Bruins from the Pirates, who dropped to second place yesterday as the Giants assumed the lead. One full game is between the Cubs and leaders.

Charlie Grimm's Chicago outfit put together the best all-around record in the National League. The classy Cub hurling staff, which held rivals to 27 runs in eight contests, was backed up by the league's heaviest hitting of the week. Eighty-five hits and 34 runs dented the plate. At full strength once again after a long series of injuries, the Bruins are making their first serious bid for the leadership.

Standing close behind the Cubs for the week were the Giants, with five victories and three defeats, a record good enough to lift them into first place. Taking advantage of a Pittsburgh slump, which brought only two triumphs in seven starts, the Giants gained undisputed possession of the lead for the first time this season. Terry's usually dependable pitching was below standard, but the offense took care of this situation.

Top hitting honors for the seven days went to the Detroit Tigers, holders of fourth place in the American League. In eight games the Bengals piled up 86 base hits and 44 runs. Their own pitching, however, needs immediate improvement.

Joe Medwick is well in advance of all rivals in the individual batting race of the majors. The Cardinal outfielder boasted a .411 average at the conclusion of yesterday's games, with 62 hits in 151 trips to the plate.

Sports Mirror

Today a Year Ago

Dizzy Dean, Cards' ace hurler, beat Giants 6-3 for second time in three days.

Three Years Ago

Wiffy Cox, Charles Lacey and Bobby Cruickshank tied for lead with 71 in first round of U. S. open golf championship.

British Name Ryder Cup Team

LONDON, June 7 (AP)—The return of Henry Cotton featured today's selection of the British Ryder Cup team.

Other members who will meet the United States golf professional at Southport and Ainsdale, June 20-30, are British Open Champion Alf Padgham, Percy Alliss, Richard Burton, Capt. Charles Whitcombe, W. J. Cox, Arthur Lacey, Alf Perry, 1935 British open champion, Sam King, and Dave Rees.

Generally considered Britain's most capable player, Cotton returns to the team for the first time since 1929. He has been the professional at the Waterloo Club, in Brussels, Belgium, from 1933 to 1936.

Cotton won the British open title in 1934, and was third to Padgham last year. In his only individual Ryder Cup performance he defeated Al Watrous of Birmingham, Mich., 4 and 3, at Moortown, Leeds.

Only Cotton, King, Lacey and Rees were not members of the 1935 British team, beaten at Ridgewood, N. J., 8-2. Lacey, however, played in 1933, and was beaten, 2 and 1, by Walter Hagen, nonplaying captain of this year's United States team.

King and Rees are young assistant professionals, who were named because of their showing in important 1936 tournaments. King, who works at Sevenoaks, Kent, won the Dunlop southern tournament last year, and Rees came through in the news of the world championship.

Seven members of the United States squad have been chosen: nonplaying Capt. Walter Hagen, detroit; Tony Manero, Peabody, Mass.; Professional Golfers' Association Champion Denny Shute, Boston; Gene Sarazen, Brookfield Center, Conn.; Henry Picard, Hershey, Penna.; Horton Smith, Chicago, and Johnny Revolta, Evanston, Ill.

The other four members will be chosen on scores made in the U. S. open championship Thursday, Friday, and Saturday at Birmingham, Mich.

The United States team will sail for England in the Manhattan, June 16.

Giants Purchase Two

NEW YORK, June 7 (AP) — The New York Giants have announced the purchase of a pitcher and an outfielder for their Jersey City "farm" club in the International league. The outfielder is Joe Dwyer, who had a tryout this spring with the Cincinnati Reds. He comes from Nashville in the Southern Association. The second purchase was Pitcher Radon from Rock Island, Ill., of the Western League.

U. S. Net Stars Hope to Bring Back Davis Cup

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 7—The United States Davis Cup team, with ranks augmented, set out for England on Saturday, when the Columbus carried off J. Donald Budge, Bryan M. Grant Jr., C. Gene Mako, Frank A. Parker, and Wayne Sabin, with nonplaying Capt. Walter L. Pate. Here they hope for triumphs at Wimbledon, in the All-England championships and in the interzone finals of the 1937 Davis Cup ties. Their greatest ambition is to recapture the Davis Cup from Great Britain.

While the contending nation from the European zone has not yet been determined, Germany, with Baron von Cramm and Heinrich Henkel, is an overwhelming favorite to qualify for the interzone battle, and the American players are now working hard to prepare themselves for the test.

The inclusion of Sabin at the last minute is once more an indication of the careful way in which Captain Pate and his associates in the management are striving in every way to insure complete equipment for the tests to come. Sabin, though only making a beginning in the game, has already shown great doubles skill, having been associated with Robert L. Riggs here, and J. Donald Budge on the coast. He will be able to substitute for C. Gene Mako, in case of need, besides affording a strong practice opponent for them. Parker, with his careful defensive play, will also strengthen the team and can also fill in in both singles and doubles, if needed.

Captain Pate, who has already established himself as a wise and clever associate with the players, made it very clear in his final statement on the Columbus that many of the mistakes which have cropped up in past years against success will be obviated. He said that the team will play at Wimbledon, but that care would be taken to allow nothing to interfere with the real object of the trip, the recovery of the Davis Cup, and that the players felt just as he did.

"If these boys can hold the form they showed against Australia they will win. We expect our hardest fight from Germany, provided, of course, Germany does not meet with an upset in its zone. That match looks like a toss-up, but if Budge is on his game I don't think any country can stop us. I know of no player in the world I'd rather have on my side.

"If we get by Germany, I don't look for as stiff a fight from England but, of course, nothing is to be taken for granted in tennis. You can always count on the British giving the very best in them.

"Our one objective on this trip is to bring back the cup. Everything else will be secondary, it would be nice if one of the boys could win the British championship, but if I feel that any of them is jeopardizing our chances of winning the cup by playing at Wimbledon, that the strain is taking too much out of him, I will urge him to drop out. I don't think this will be at all necessary in Budge's case. He can stand a lot of tennis and he hasn't had much wear and tear so far."

Athletes Selected For N. C. A. A. Meet

CHICAGO, June 7 (AP)—A total of 111 athletes from 43 colleges and universities was selected yesterday to compete in the national collegiate track and field championships June 18 and 19 at the University of California, Berkeley. Announcement of the list was made by K. L. (Tug) Wilson, Northwestern University athletic director and chairman of the N. C. A. A. selection committee.

The athletes were picked on the basis of their performances during the last season and will have their transportation expenses paid to and from the meet. Wilson said other athletes may enter and should they place, also will have their transportation paid.

The University of Southern California led all schools with 10 men. Stanford was second with eight, with Indiana and Michigan tying for third with five each. Ohio State and Rice Institute qualified four each, while Columbia, Georgia, Michigan State, Texas, Washington State, and Wisconsin qualified three each. Thirteen schools will be represented by two men and 18 schools with one man each.

Thirteen members of the United States Olympic team are on the list.

Peacock Wins Pentathlon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERSEY CITY, N. J., June 7—Eulace Peacock of Temple University is the new United States pentathlon champion, having won the honor for 1937 here yesterday when he scored 3030 points. Only three others took part in the competition, George Werntz of the New York A. C., finishing second with 2660 points, William Cabrey of the Bayville Aquatic Club being third with 2538 points and Donald Button of the Millrose, fourth with 2367.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	25	15	.625
Cleveland	22	16	.579
Chicago	23	17	.575
Detroit	23	20	.535
Boston	18	17	.514
Washington	19	23	.452
Philadelphia	16	22	.421
St. Louis	12	28	.300

Results June 5

Boston 11, St. Louis 4
New York 6, Detroit 5
Cleveland 8, Washington 6
Chicago 2, Philadelphia 0

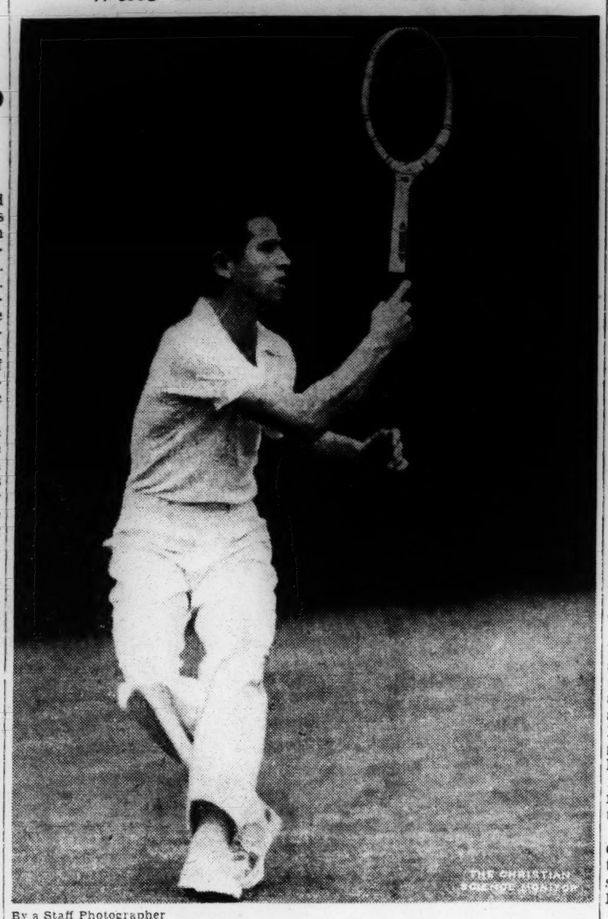
Results June 6

Chicago 6, Philadelphia 1
Chicago 6, Philadelphia 5
Boston 6, St. Louis 5
St. Louis 3, Boston 2
Detroit 5, New York 4
Washington 8, Cleveland 7 (10 innings)

College Baseball Results

Alumni 8, Moravian 6.
Alumni 5, Upsala 2
Dickinson 4, Gettysburg 1
Fordham 9, L. I. U. 4
Gettysburg 4, Dickinson 3
Holy Cross 5, Harvard 4
Juniata 3, Mt. St. Mary's 1
Lafayette 7, Muhlenberg 6
Notre Dame 3, Iowa 2
Pennsylvania 9, Princeton 8
Penn State 5, Syracuse 1
Providence 8, Boston College 5
R. I. State 17, Conn. State 0
Tufts 5, Brown 1
Yale 10, New York A. C. 3

Wins Eastern Sectional Title



By a Staff Photographer

Bobby Riggs of Los Angeles

Defeats Walter Senior of San Francisco to Take New England Singles Tennis Championship, 6—4, 1—6, 6—4, 6—4

Bobby Riggs Wins All-Coast Final In N. E. Tennis

HARTFORD, Conn., June 7 (AP)—Robert Riggs, 19-year-old Los Angeles youth, won an all-Pacific coast final yesterday in the concluding match of the New England tennis championships.

The coast youngster lost only one set to Walter Senior of San Francisco as he easily annexed the sectional title, 6-4, 4-6, 6-4, 6-4.

The women's title also went out of New England when Norma Taubele of New York, hard-hitting left-hander showed too much form for Esther Edwards of Bridgeport who was defeated 6-2, 6-1.

Senior obtained some measure of revenge for his singles defeat by teaming with Martyn Buxby of Miami, Fla., to defeat Riggs and Elwood Cooke of Portland, Ore., for the doubles title, 6-2, 6-0.

The match was to have been a three-out-of-five event but was abbreviated because of threatening rain.

Senior and Buxby also hold the Connecticut doubles title, won a little over a week ago at New Haven.

Cunningham Sets New American Mark In Outdoor Meet

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 7—Glenn Cunningham, making his first outdoor appearance of the season, celebrated his return to the track last Saturday in the colors of the New York Curb Exchange by establishing a new American record for the three-quarter mile at the games of the New York Athletic Club. He ran the distance in 3 minutes and .8 of a second.

This beat the old time of Joseph Mangan, of 3:01.4, tied the best time ever made by an American, made by William Bonthron in Sweden, and was only .2 of a second behind the world record of Jules Ladoumergue. Had he been pushed a bit, he might have overcome both of these marks, as he looked well within himself as he finished. But Gene Venzke, his leading opponent, was unable to maintain the pace. Luigi Beccali and Louis Burns both failed to compete.

With the I. C. 4-A. intercollegiates out of the way, track fans will now turn their attention to two meets on opposite sides of the continent, at the end of next week. At Los Angeles, the National Collegiate Athletic Association will stage its championships on June 18 and 19, with University of Indiana, headed by Donald Lash, Temple University, with Eulace Peacock, and Columbia, topped by Benjamin Johnson, competitors against the Californians. The announcement that the local institution would send a team, including most of its point scorers, across the continent, caused much comment, and was regarded as a gesture to bring the Californians east next year for the I. C. 4-A., as well as improving the chances of Indiana to win the team championship.

Princeton will again hold its invitation meet in connection with its commencement exercises, on Alumni Day, June 19, with a picked list of stars, both collegiate and A. A. U., headed by Glenn Cunningham, and Luigi Beccali, if the latter can get into condition, in what may establish a new world record in the mile. There will also be the parade of the alumni classes, and the annual baseball game between Princeton and Yale.

G. E. T.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	27	17	.614
Pittsburgh	24	16	.600
Chicago	26	18	.591
St. Louis	22	19	.537
Brooklyn	18	21	.462
Boston	18	22	.450
Philadelphia	16	26	.381
Cincinnati	14	26	.350

Results June 5

Chicago 6, Boston 3
New York 7, Pittsburgh 5
St. Louis 3, Philadelphia 1
Brooklyn 5, Cincinnati 4

Results June 6

Boston 7, Chicago 1
Chicago 7, Boston 2
St. Louis 7, Philadelphia 2
St. Louis 9, Philadelphia 0
New York 9, Pittsburgh 5
Cincinnati 9, Brooklyn 3

Present Week Should Decide College Title

Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League Standing

	W	L	To Play	R	H	PO	A	E
Dartmouth	8	2	2	67	90	228	116	19
Yale	6	2	4	49	60	203	92	18
Harvard	5	3	4	48	57	189	79	17
Penn.	6	6	0	91	95	344	150	30
Columbia	5	7	0	58	111	291	158	49
Princeton	4	6	2	61	87	253	109	20
Cornell	2	10	0	46	87	277	128	35

Result June 5

Pennsylvania 9, Princeton 8 (14 innings).

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 7—The present week should practically settle the final standing of the leaders in the Eastern Collegiate Baseball League, as all three reach the games which will definitely determine their probable positions. On Thursday, at Cambridge, the present league leaders, Dartmouth, will play a doubleheader with Harvard, now in third place, while the annual series between Yale and Princeton will begin on Saturday at New Haven.

A double victory for Dartmouth will practically insure final victory, while Princeton, though weaker this season than usual, always makes its greatest fight against the New Haven team, and a victory for Yale will keep it near the top in any event.

Princeton lost whatever slight chance it had to overtake the leaders, on Saturday, when a long, 14-inning struggle with Pennsylvania at Franklin Field resulted in a victory for the home team, 9-8. This definitely places Pennsylvania in fourth place, though a double victory by Princeton over Yale, which is extremely improbable, would bring it into a tie at 6 all. So much hinges on the Cambridge play, with the hard hitting Dartmouth team pitted against the best defensive team in the league, that the decision will be paramount.

In the local series, Fordham ended its season in a blaze of glory, when its nine, including several of its football stars, scored its homecoming victory over the redoubtable Long Island University rival, 9-4, hustling through the game in an hour and three quarters, one of the shortest sessions ever seen in college play. The winners have met all but one of the local teams this season, and lost only one game, early in the season, to New York University, defeating Columbia, St. Johns, Brooklyn College, City College New York University, in their second encounter, and now Long Island University. It did not meet Manhattan, but the record of the latter was far inferior.

Four European Teams Reach Cup Semifinals

By the Associated Press

While the United States team, American zone winner, was en route to Europe to prepare for the interzone Davis cup finals, four European teams reached the semifinal round of their zone competition yesterday.

Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia qualified to meet in the semifinals in one half of the European zone draw, while Belgium advanced in the other half and will meet Germany. The semifinal series will be played next week end.

Singles triumphs yesterday by Franz Puncec and Josef Pallada gave Yugoslavia a 4-to-1 victory over South Africa's pair of Vernon G. Kirby and Norman G. Farquaharson. Czechoslovakia scored over France by the same margin as Roderich Menzel and Ladislaus Hecht defeated Bernard Destremau and Christian Boussus, respectively.

Belgium turned back Sweden, 3 to 2, as Charles Nayaert defeated Stig Mortessen in the deciding match before Sweden's Karl Schroeder turned back Andre Lacroix.

Germany won its series with Italy today when Heinrich Henkel took a singles match from Vanni Canepele, 3—6, 6—3, 6—1, 6—4 to give Germany a winning 3-to-1 lead. One singles match remains to be played. The triumph sends Germany into the semifinal round of European zone competition.

Yacht Ranger Is Victor Over Yankee Again

NEWPORT, R. I., June 7 (AP)—Unbeaten Ranger continued her triumphal procession Saturday in quest of America's Cup defense nomination by defeating Yankee by a 2m, 5s margin over a 27.5 mile course in a light wind.

It was Harold S. Vanderbilt's third successive victory, his second at the expense of Gerard B. Lambert's veteran of the 1930 and 1934 international sailing engagements.

Ranger also whipped Chandler Hovey's Rainbow, the boat with which Vanderbilt defended the trophy in 1934, in their only meeting of the current trials to nominate an opponent for T. O. M. Sopwith's second British challenger. The 1934 champion also was beaten by Yankee in their first engagement of the series.

Light Air Prevails

Light air has prevailed thus far in all the trials and Saturday's race was started in a 7.7 mile southwesterly zephyr which had increased to 11.5 miles at the finish.

Yankee took starting honors as the two sloops began to beat out to a buoy off Block Island, the first leg of the windward-leeward course, and held an advantage until she approached Point Judith. There she lost her precarious lead and Ranger continued to draw away from her until they reached the turning mark, which the Vanderbilt entry rounded more than five minutes in the van.

On the run home, Yankee again demonstrated her liveliness when traveling before a light breeze and she whittled three minutes from Ranger's lead.

Vanderbilt held so wide on the course on the second leg he finally was compelled to reach for the finish line without his spinnaker. It was a maneuver often followed by the skipper, who twice has sent back challengers for a trophy the British have been trying to recover ever since 1851.

Tardiness

Vanderbilt apparently felt he could make better time reaching than running before the wind, but Yankee, meanwhile, was surging along with every stitch of her huge spinnaker drawing. Tardiness in handling Ranger's canvas was thought by observers to have contributed to Yankee's gain, for the Vanderbilt sloop was without headsail more than a minute.

Yankee's second defeat by Ranger caused speculation as to whether her designer, Frank C. Paine, would restore her old double-head rig. She now is the only Class J sloop sailing under a single headsail, but when Paine introduced the novel rig he said if it failed to come up to expectations he would return to the old.

However, the races thus far held have been sailed in very light air, and Yankee always bore the reputation of being the fastest of the class in heavy weather. She has retained her speed running before zephyrs, so possibly Paine will not abandon his experiment until after Yankee has shown what she can do in something more rugged than flying fish weather.

Endeavour II on Course

Endeavour II, T. O. M. Sopwith's new challenger, poked her slim bow out on the ocean course while the American candidates were sailing the last leg. She was steady in the light air, but Ned Heard, professional skipper, permitted no opportunity for comparison with her rivals. He ordered head-sail doused before they were anywhere in the neighborhood and leisurely returned to her Brenton Cove mooring.

Sopwith, arriving in the Queen Mary, is expected in Newport the first of this week and he probably will immediately open a trial series between his two Endeavours, through which he will select one or the other as the boat with which he will attempt to lift the "auld mug" which five times eluded the late Sir Thomas Lipton.

Racing between the three defense candidates will be resumed today.

The summary:

27.5 miles windward-leeward. Wind 7.7 miles at start and 11.5 at finish. Start 11:55 a. m., E. S. T.

Yacht, Skipper-owner	First Mark	Finish	El. time
Ranger, Harold S. Vanderbilt	2:12:54	3:48:05	3:53:05
Yankee, Gerard B. Lambert	2:18.08	3:50:10	3:55:10

Rankin Wins A. A. U. 20 Kilometer Run

CANTON, N. Y., June 7 (AP)—"Scotty" Rankin, veteran Olympic and long-distance runner from Preston, Ont., added a third title to his list Saturday by winning the National A. A. U. 20 kilometer run in blistering heat and against a field of ace performers.

He already holds the national 13 kilometer championship and the Canadian 10-mile title.

Rankin grabbed a lead at the start and was never headed in the field of 30, as he ran over a hill-and-dale route from Canton to Morley and return, a distance of approximately 12½ miles.

Behind him throughout and a challenger for part of the race was Jean Berthelot, Millrose A. C. runner and 1936 titleholder.

Rankin's time was 1h., 11m., 3s. and Berthelot's 1h., 11m., 16s.

Third was Walter Hornby of Hamilton, Ont., 1h., 12m., 42s.; fourth, Russell George, Onondaga Indian from Syracuse, 1h., 14m., 42s.; fifth, Wilmer Sheridan, Hamilton, Ont., 1h., 15m., 44s.

The remainder of the field was strung out far behind as follows: Sixth, R. Tilson, Hamilton, Ont.; seventh, Walter Liddiard, Buffalo; eighth, Robert Leonard, Canton; ninth, Bob Long, Syracuse; tenth, Eddie Duhamer, Manchester, N. H. Rankin's time was more than five minutes slower than the record.

Miss Lizana Retains Title

LIVERPOOL, Eng., June 7 (AP)—Anita Lizana of Chile retained the women's singles title of the northern tennis championships Saturday, defeating Mrs. F. N. Strawson, 6—0, 6—4.

And Talking of . . . Lawn Tennis

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

An Open Question

LONDON—?. And that, you will agree, is a very fair summary of the "prospects" for the Wimbledon lawn tennis championships, June 21-July 3. Brevity being the essence of wit, as we are told, it is also, I suppose, a highly comical summary. Though there is doubt whether it is more so than would be an attempt to indicate why the men's singles should be won by H. W. Austin, of Great Brittain; Donald Budge, U. S. A.; Adrian Quist, Australia; or Gottfried von Cramm, Germany.

Assuming that those four remarkable players take part, as expected, and work their way safely through the competition to the classic "last eight." A feat which looks to be by no means a cast-iron certainty when you take into account the probability of their meeting en route with people as troublesome as, say, Roderick Menzel, the Czechoslovak giant with the ever-ready hair comb; Christian Boussus, the French left-hander; and Nigel Sharpe, of Britain, who, if he catch a star slightly off its twinkle can sometimes dislodge it from the firmament by a policy of attrition calculated to remove all the chalk from the base-line.

The 1937 men's championship, in other words, is an open question. Which leaves one rather stumped for a phrase to describe the uncertainty regarding the prospects for the women's singles. Coupled with the name of Alice Marble, U. S. A., who won golden opinions from the critics directly she started her preliminary practice in England this summer.

Alice—and Others

"The finest feminine playing-machine since Suzanne Lenglen" was one description applied to the charming American champion. It is a tribute to the ease and precision with which she makes her placements, executes her strokes, devoid of all semblance of strain.

A match between Alice and her compatriot, Helen Jacobs, winner in 1936, would make a brilliant final at Wimbledon. So would a battle between either of them and Señorita Anita Lizana, the extremely popular little lady from Chile who defeated Dorothy Round in the deciding match for the British hard-court championship at Bournemouth a short while ago.

Anita's game has improved immensely in the past twelve months. She has lost quite a considerable amount of weight and, no doubt as a result, she seems a good deal faster about the court.

Big Ticket Demand

Of course, from the crowd's point of view, there should be a Britisher in the women's final—say Dorothy Round, who won in 1934, Kay Stammers, "Billie" Yorke, Mrs. M. R. King, Freda James, Mary Heeley, Betty Nuthall, Margot Lumb, Susan Noel, or one of the other numerous lassies in the news this season, not omitting Miss M. C. Scriven, who has "come back" after being badly off her game.

The poet, Newbolt, declared, "The game is greater than the player of the game." And for an illustration of the truth of that remark I would refer you to the advance seat-bookings for the 1937 Wimbledon championships. It might have seemed logical to argue that Wimbledon without Fred Perry was, to the British public, rather like Hamlet without the Prince of Denmark. But the public thought otherwise. And the demand for reservations, early this year, was greater than ever before. Which is saying something. Obtaining a seat in the grandstand at Wimbledon is not for the general public just a matter of paying money; it is a matter also of being fortunate in a ballot—with long odds against you.

Crowd Scenes

Of course, a great proportion of the Wimbledon crowd is not concerned in the slightest with grandstand seats. It counts itself fortunate to get into the grounds at all—a long sojourn up against the fence is sometimes a preliminary to this achievement—and when it is in, it eddies, drifts and jostles more or less contentedly round the 14 outside courts, and offsets any sense of frustration it may feel with the consoling thought, "There's so much good play everywhere, anyway." At the same time keeping an envious eye on the illuminated score-indicator which flashes to the community-at-large the story of the battlings on the Center Court.

The Wimbledon throng is for the most part a fashionable crowd, cheerful, chattering and colorful, not necessarily interested in the technicalities of the play (indeed I have overheard some quite irrelevant and extraordinary topics debated while a tremendous duel was being waged before the conversationalists' eyes), but immensely interested in the personalities and the occasion. "Oh, look! There's Kay Stammers. . . . Oh, look! There's Bunny Austin. Isn't she sweet? . . Isn't he nice? . . ." And so on. And, for that matter, so forth.

Changing Fashion

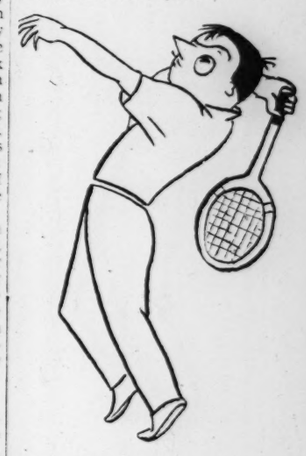
The players themselves usually look preoccupied. They sit in rows in front of the press box, where restless writers of many nations, intent upon catching early editions, pass in and out over each other's backs, to the great irritation of the paying spectators behind who say, with heavy emphasis on the third word, "Do you mind sitting down there, sir?"

When I look back on the transformations that lawn tennis at Wimbledon has undergone since I first saw a meeting there in 1919 (heigho! for the days of youth!) no change seems quite so striking as the development of women's play. Which I suppose is a logical sequel to their emancipation in the matter of dress. At which point I may perhaps interpolate an observation written with great seriousness by a gentleman, an authority on the game, in 1876. He said, "I do not think any lady can or will be able to play the game, as it is very hard work for a man and dress is such a drag."

We should smile. In short, or rather shorts, nous avons change tout cela. Which is French, just like the great Mademoiselle Suzanne Lenglen, post-war pioneer in galvanizing the play of the fair sex. Before me as I write is a photograph of Suzanne. And how she was so mobile when so heavily cumbered with attire is more than Miss 1937 could imagine.

In view of the importance of the meeting these days, it seems hard to imagine that there was ever a time when Wimbledon was merely a suburb of South-West London and lawn tennis was merely lawn tennis. Now the proceedings on the courts of the All-England Club are international news and one of the great annual June questions everywhere is, Who will win? The answer being,

As Mr. Ernest Tryer says:



"?"

Drawn by John A. May

New England Team Regains Sears Cup

The New England women's tennis team regained the Sears Cup over the week end by defeating the trophy-defending Eastern group, 6 matches to 3, on the Longwood Cricket Club courts at Chestnut Hill.

The winning team, captained by Mrs. George W. Wightman and paced by Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, youthful internationalist who ranks third nationally, captured three of the six singles matches and all three doubles in the final.

The winning singles players for New England were Mrs. Fabyan, Virginia Rice Johnson and Mrs. E. B. Corbiere.

The Sears Cup, donated by Eleonora R. Sears of Boston, had been won by New England on six other occasions.

Summary of the final match:

New England 6, Eastern 3

Singles

Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, New England, defeated Helen Pederson, 6—2, 6—0.
Virginia Rice Johnson, New England, defeated Millicent Hirsch, 6—3, 4—6, 13—11.
Helen Bernhard, New York, defeated Virginia Ellis, 6—0, 6—0.
Charlotte McNeill, New York, defeated Louise Sedlund, 1—6, 7—5, 6—4.
Patricia Cummings, New York, defeated Mrs. Philip Theopold, 2—6, 6—2, 6—2.
Mrs. E. B. Corbiere, New England, defeated Edith Moore, 6—8, 9—7, 6—3.

Doubles

Mrs. Theopold and Mrs. Roger Griswold, New England, defeated Miss Moore and Miss Bernhard, 6—2, 6—1.
Mrs. Fabyan and Mrs. Johnson, New England, defeated Miss Hirsch and Miss Pederson, 6—3, 6—3.
Mrs. Corbiere and Mrs. Carlton R. Mabley Jr., New England, defeated Miss McNeill and Miss Cummings, 6—2, 5—7, 8—6.

International League

Results June 5

Montreal 6, Toronto 1.
Newark 7, Syracuse 3.
Baltimore 5, Jersey City 3.
Rochester 6, Buffalo 3.

Results June 6

Jersey City 9, Baltimore 6.
Jersey City 5, Baltimore 2.
Newark 3, Syracuse 1.
Syracuse 2, Newark 1.
Rochester 5, Montreal 2.
Rochester 5, Montreal 2.
Buffalo 5, Toronto 4.

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Business and Industry

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Commerce and Finance

Ford Makes Rapid Progress Toward Self-Integration

DETROIT (AP)—Piled high on the grounds of the Ford Motor Company's River Rouge plant are hundreds of thousands of tons of neatly baled scrap metal. The small bales represent the last of salvaged material from the 199 idle ships Henry Ford purchased from the United States Shipping Board in 1925. He paid $1,706,000 for the vessels.

Despite the great demand for steel and the expansion of Ford's own steel-making facilities, the huge scrap heap seems to grow steadily.

To it is being added bales of materials the Ford Company has been salvaging from outworn motorcars, of which he purchased hundreds of thousands when his reclamation activities were at their height.

The campaign against waste still is in full sway in the Ford plants, everything that has any potential value being salvaged. The efforts are being directed chiefly at the accumulation of scrap that can be used in the huge steel mills.

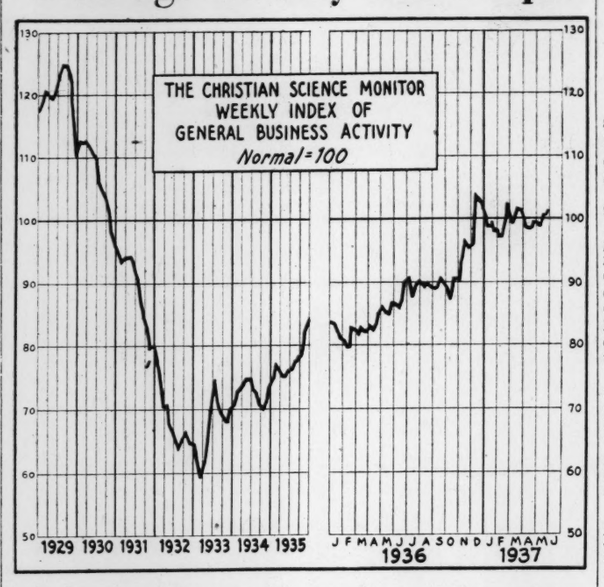
Development of the Ford steel mills has been something of an epic in industrial circles. The company had made a limited amount of steel for several years, but recently began an expansion program that absorbed a large part of a $37,000,000 appropriation set aside for plant modernization and expansion in 1935. Four new-hearth furnaces and two new hot-strip mills were placed in operation only a few months ago with an annual capacity closely approximating the company's full steel requirements.

While Ford sources have said that the company was not endeavoring to manufacture all its steel, the development of fabricating facilities has been progressing steadily. The new mills recently placed in operation have a combined capacity, according to authoritative estimates, of approximately 1500 tons daily.

The steel development program is one of the major phases of the Ford idea of self-integration. Rubber from the Brazilian plantations soon will be coming through to the Rouge plant in quantities sufficient to enable the company to go into tire-making on a large scale. Here again company sources have denied any intention of making all of its own requirements, but in common with everything else connected with the Ford organization plans are proceeding for handling tires on a huge scale.

In some quarters it has been suggested that in perfecting greater control over its major raw materials sources, Ford merely has been preparing for the "something new in competition," he has promised to "show Wall Street."

Monitor Index Rises Further; Average for May Above April



General business activity showed a further moderate gain during the last week in May, according to The Christian Science Monitor weekly index. On May 29 the index registered 100.8 (prel.) compared with 100.5 on May 22 and 98.4 on April 10, the low point for that month. Although the recent gains have been comparatively small, the average of the indexes for May is more than a point higher than that for April. On May 30, 1936, the index registered 86.6.

Increases in the adjusted data for the series included in the index, electric power production and miscellaneous freight car loadings, were more than sufficient to offset a decline in the bank debits figures.

Output of electricity for the week ended May 29 mounted to a total in excess of 2 billion kilowatt hours for the first time since the end of March. Following a substantial drop in the week ended April 3, the production totals have shown a relatively steady advance against a downward seasonal movement.

Miscellaneous car loadings advanced slightly more than seasonally to a total next to the highest for the year. On an adjusted basis the index was the highest since the middle of April but remained well below the high levels of the first quarter.

Bank debits for selected centers outside New York City declined somewhat more than seasonally but the adjusted index continued close to the high levels for the year.

Owing to strikes which shut down plants of three of the major steel companies, ingot production last week dropped to the lowest level for this year, estimated by the Iron Age at 77½ per cent of capacity compared with a revised figure of 85 per cent for the previous week.

Automobile production during the past week dropped off sharply due to the Memorial Day holiday. Comparisons with a year ago, however, showed a moderate gain.

Shoe production has been increased as a result of a pick-up in orders, but little change is reported in the textile industry.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend.

	*May 29, 1937	May 22, 1937	May 30, 1936
Combined index	100.8	100.5	86.6
Bk deb outside NYC	97.0	97.3	84.4
Elec power prod.	101.4	101.1	86.9
Misc car loadings	103.2	103.0	88.4

*Preliminary.

Steel Operations Hold to 75 P. C. Capacity in Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND — The national steel works average operating rate last week held at 75 per cent of capacity, according to the magazine Steel.

Pittsburgh increased one point to 95 per cent, Detroit five points to 100 and Cincinnati six points to 96 per cent. Wheeling at 96 and Birmingham at 83 showed no change, Chicago dropped 12 points to 63 per cent, New England 10 points to 45, Cleveland 19 points to 46, eastern Pennsylvania 1½ to 71, Youngstown one point to 29, Buffalo three points to 88 and St. Louis three points to 91.

"Relatively little effect has been felt in the steel market as a result of strikes against producers in the Middle West," continues the report. "Consumers apparently are well supplied and few have sought further tonnage from mills not affected by labor difficulties.

"In fact, except in a few instances, other producers could give little aid, most of them having bookings to occupy their full production for many weeks.

"Some eastern steelmakers are booking sheet tonnages for fourth quarter delivery at prices prevailing at that time. Others are refusing offers of fourth quarter business, preferring to keep their position liquid. Expectation is growing that fourth quarter will be an unusually active period in steel.

"In spite of 20 blast furnaces being banked because of strike conditions in steel plants, pig iron production in May totaled 3,544,162 gross tons, compared with 3,400,636 tons in April, a gain of 4.2 per cent. The average daily rate of production in May was 114,328 tons, compared with 113,354 tons in April, a gain of 0.8 per cent. Both these figures were the largest since October, 1929.

"Five months' production this year is 51.5 per cent higher than the comparable period of 1936.

Interest Rate on U. S. Notes Is Advanced to Higher Level

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 7—Reflecting current financial uncertainty, the interest rates at which the Treasury seeks its June 15 loan of $800,000,000 are notably higher than recent offerings.

Effective today, the Treasury seeks $400,000,000 for 4¾ years at 1¾ per cent. The issue is comparable to a five-year note issue by which the Treasury raised new cash last December, paying an interest rate of 1¼ per cent. The Treasury also asks $400,000,000 of 2¼ years' notes, paying 1⅜ per cent. This compares also with the 1¼ per cent rate of last December, and with the June financing of a year ago when the Treasury offered a five-year note bearing 1⅜ per cent interest. Now it requires 1⅜ per cent to carry a note of only 2¼ years.

Thus interest rates on short-term offerings have firmed appreciably, and when Secretary Morgenthau was asked by newspapermen to offer a reason he replied: "You know as well as I do what has happened in the last few months. It is an open book. Read the newspapers for the last three months."

Factors in Rate Rise

The Secretary was assumed to be referring to such factors as the removal of a big lending reservoir by increased Reserve requirements, the store of inactive gold, recurring deficit financing and continuing heavy expenditures, the disappointing March income tax collections, the slump in government securities, increasing capital demands in private operations, and so on.

Details of the new issues were decided only after Secretary Morgenthau had conferred with President Roosevelt and the leading financial officials of the Government and of the Federal Reserve System. It was felt particularly necessary that the interest rate be "right," for a relative failure of this issue might have serious consequences on the whole market for government securities.

Last December's financing, with which the interest rates on today's offering are compared, was at the lowest rates in American history. The firming that has taken place in the last six months, however, is no less notable, and a plain indication of the times.

Today's offerings, for cash, are in two series. Series D-1939 will bear interest at 1⅜ per cent and will mature in two years and three months on Sept. 15, 1939. The other, series A-1942, is at 1¾ per cent, maturing in 4 years and nine months, on March 15, 1942. The notes will be exempt from taxation.

Pushes Debt to New High

The new borrowing will again raise the public debt to an all-time high. Immediately following the last payment on the loan, the Treasury will retire out of the general fund $300,000,000 of maturing discount bills. Thus the net addition to the public debt will be $500,000,000, raising it to the gross amount of $36,200,000,000 plus other accretions in the meantime.

Against this figure is to be set the hoard of sterlized gold, amounting now to $825,475,985.16 bought since last Dec. 22 with borrowed funds.

The prospective peak debt compares with $31,636,000,000 at the end of May last year; with $16,026,000,000 on Dec. 31, 1930—the lowest post-war figure—and $26,596,000,000, the war debt peak on Aug. 31, 1919. The pre-war debt, March 31, 1917, was $1,282,000,000.

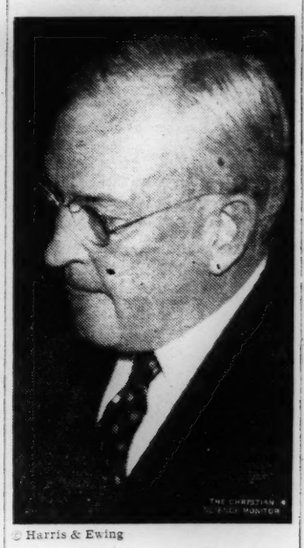
It is the first time in three years that notes alone have been used in a quarterly financing, the maturity is lower than usual, and cash is asked for the first time in 6 months. The billions of dollars of credit removed by the Federal Reserve Board from the market through its higher reserve standards will not be available as a lending reservoir on this occasion, for the first time in years.

$12,000,000 Added to U.S. Gold Stocks Overnight

WASHINGTON (AP)—An overnight addition of $12,000,000 worth of gold pushed the total of the Treasury's inactive stock of the metal to $807,832,082 on Saturday.

The inactive fund is part of a $12,039,165,350 store of gold owned by the Treasury, about half the world supply of the precious metal.

Trust Head



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Harvey D. Gibson
President of Manufacturers Trust Company of New York

Equitable Trust Co. Is Absorbed by The Manufacturers Trust

NEW YORK (AP)—The Equitable Trust Company of New York, financial organization founded in 1871 as the traders deposit company, was absorbed by the Manufacturers Trust Company, which took over its assets and liabilities. Deposits at the end of last year were $41,266,856, and total assets were $57,009,291.

Harvey D. Gibson, president of Manufacturers Trust, in a statement announcing the acquisition said the manufacturers trust would honor all checks drawn on equitable forms. He said Edward E. Steele, who was executive vice-president in charge of equitable's operations, became an administrative vice-president of the Manufacturers Trust.

The deal was made with the trustees of the estate of the late Charles Hayden, who controlled the Equitable stock.

Price of Bar Gold Pegged at $34.72 In London Market

LONDON, June 7 (AP)—The price of bar gold was pegged at $34.72 a fine ounce on the London market today in an effort to stem the flow of the precious metal to the United States. The new price was an advance of 9.8 cents to the ounce.

The new price cut the profit which exporters of bullion stood to make by shipments to the United States.

At today's price for the pound sterling shippers of the yellow metal stood to profit about 5 cents an ounce, compared with around 14 cents Saturday.

The Treasury soothed the apprehensions of London's bullion stock brokers with a statement saying there was "No indication of any unhealthy credit condition" as a result of the gold price situation.

Financial Secretary of the Treasury Lieut. Col. Davis John Colville, answering questions in Commons, said the financial situation was "fine" and would not be allowed to develop an adverse trend.

Great Britain, he added, has no intention of departing from the tripartite money agreement.

The narrowing of the margin between the London price and the Government-fixed price of $35 an ounce in New York made shipment less profitable and tended to discourage selling on the London market.

London sales today were 262 bars, valued at about $3,636,000, as compared with 465 bars valued at about $6,484,000 Saturday.

Bullion dealers explained it costs about 23 cents an ounce to ship gold to New York for sale at the $35 price, so shippers must buy at less than $34.77 an ounce in order to make a profit.

What part the British equalization fund might have played in the move today was not disclosed. The bullion brokers who fixed the price said it was the result of a "smaller supply and an increased demand."

For two weeks an unprecedented total of about $84,000,000 in gold has been sold on the London market, giving rise to fears that the strain would be too great for the Governments of both Great Britain and the United States to readily handle.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market took a turn about last week on Friday to which some observers were inclined to attach more importance than to any of the recent rallies which, for the last two months, have started from successively lower bottoms. In a sense the market "broke out of a trading range" on the upside.

Chief bullish consideration in the last week or fortnight has been the extremely low volume of trading—lower than at any time since the 1935-1937 bull market got under way. There is no volume on the downside. This offsets bearishness derived from the poor performance of the rails. The rally which started Thursday and continued Friday chiefly involved the leaders, another bullish sign.

Severe Slump in Trading

While the low volume had an encouraging effect on traders, it continues to depress brokers. The last sale of a Stock Exchange seat was at $91,000, and the current bid is only $81,000. Seat prices rose as high as $174,000 last year, but dropped to $89,000 last December when the SEC began to push its program of curbing floor traders. Brokers are laying off employees in considerable volume, and asking others to take Scotch vacations. Customers' men are "blue." Bond trading is almost as sluggish as stock trading. Some people hopefully compare the present situation with that of June, 1932, when a drowsy numbness pained the Street just at the bottom of the bear market.

Washington news had little market effect. The Chief Executive's message on tax evasion was considered a political, not a budget move. Chief market significance was for the oils and some of the mining shares which may suffer through smaller depletion allowances. The message on flood control regions did not seem to hurt the utilities; they have been dropping slowly into the cellar for months without a rally. Nor did the European news of the bombing of the Deutschland and the German Government's reprisal on the people of Almeria have much effect. Traders figured that Germany and Italy would find someone to hold them back before they started anything.

The Treasury Financing

The Treasury announcement on its June 15 financing caused little surprise. The various elements in the probable June picture of the Treasury's working balance are roughly as follows:

Treasury June Position
(in millions of dollars)

	Add $	Subtract $
Present working balance	500	
Probable income tax receipts	525	
Probable other tax receipts	285	
Probable expenditures (excl. of approp. to Old Age Res. Act		475
Bills maturing June 14-18		350
Interest due June 15		155
Balance	325	
Receipts from financing	800	
Balance	1125	
Gold to be sterilized		?

This should fetch the working balance back to well over the former convention of $1,000,000,000, except for the gold sterilization. The pace of gold arrivals continues to accelerate. The increments since the fund started have been as follows:

Additions to the Inactive Gold Fund
(millions)

Monthly		
December		26.5
January		110.0
February		78.1
Half-monthly		
March—1st half	61.7	
2nd half	76.2	137.9
April — 1st half	122.5	
2nd half	103.0	225.5
May — 1st half	92.0	
2nd half	136.2	228.2

Gold is coming in very fast at present, at a rate which makes June likely to show an increment easily equal to that of April and May. The fund is already the fourth largest hoard of gold in the world.

Concern Over Gold Price

Concern over the price of gold seems to be more acute in London than here. It is not a stock market factor. Friday's rise came in the face of London's heavy gold offerings and lowered gold price. However, some of the banks here are obviously enough concerned so that they are turning down some nice profits on gold shipments, just as they were doing in early April. The chief cause for concern seems to be one little word the Secretary of the Treasury continues to use in denying gold cut rumors. He says "there is nothing imminent on gold." The precise meaning of the word "imminent" would be worth a good many thousands to the local banks. There was considerable interest in the London talk that at the present rate of dehoarding London's private vaults would be bare of gold this year; but there wasn't much confidence in the talk of putting gold production on quotas. Efforts to read from the Treasury's financing announcement an inside picture of its intentions on gold were rather unconvincing.

The Government bond market continues to do well and looks better than for some months. Local member banks reversed their policy of the last ten weeks and bought $46,000,000 of governments. The market holds firm without benefit of Federal Reserve buying. It looks as though the Reserve portfolio of governments had frozen again.

Confidence has revived in the prospect for corporate bond flotations. The Cincinnati Gas & Electric offering of Morgan Stanley was a success and promptly went to a slight premium. It was a small offering, and the insurance companies apparently snapped at it, while some buying from commercial banks was reported. It is the first utility offering for "new money" for construction purposes since December and the second since the depression. The May total of new offerings, $95,000,000, was the smallest in over two years; this year's offerings have been: January, $390,000,000; February, $286,000,000; March, $212,000,000; April, $122,000,000—a steady shrinkage in volume.

Engineering Awards 18 P. C. Below '36

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Engineering construction contracts awarded for the week ended June 3 totaled $35,000,000, The Engineering News-Record reports. Because of the shorter week occasioned by the Memorial Day holiday, comparison with the corresponding week of last year revealed a drop of 18 per cent in awards.

Private awards amounted to $11,210,000, which was 28 per cent less than the $15,619,000 reported in the 1936 week, and public awards were $24,396,000, a drop of 12 per cent from the 1936 figure of $27,686,000 for this category.

By classification, earthwork and drainage showed the highest weekly volume since Dec. 10, 1936, and streets and roads were at the highest volume this year, owing to large contracts in eight states. All other divisions showed a loss from the preceding week. The subtotals were: Waterworks, $706,000; sewerage, $276,000; bridges, $2,090,000; industrial buildings, $1,958,000; commercial buildings, $8,573,000; public buildings, $5,268,000; earth-work and drainage, $4,342,000; streets and roads, $10,907,000, and unclassified, $1,486,000.

New capital totaled $17,466,000. It included $13,450,000 in corporate security issues and $4,016,000 in State and municipal bonds. During the week the RFC resold to private investors $8,176,000 in municipal bonds which previously had been purchased from municipalities by the PWA.

Cambridgeport Savings Bank
Incorporated 1853
Central Sq., Cambridge
Deposits Received by Mail
INTEREST BEGINS
JUNE 10

FUNDAMENTAL INVESTORS
INC.
An Investment Company
Sponsors
E. A. PIERCE & CO.
New York
National Distributors
MACKUBIN, LEGG & CO.
Baltimore
Prospectus or names of local dealers upon request to National Distributors

The SECOND NATIONAL
Bank of Boston
FOUNDED 1832
111 FRANKLIN STREET
and HOTEL STATLER BUILDING
COMMERCIAL BANKING—FOREIGN—SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST DEPARTMENTS.
MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

ALL GASOLINES ALIKE? NO SIR!
"YOU CAN FEEL THE DIFFERENCE!"
Tests* by car owner in 14 cities proved
95% of the motorists who tested Blue Sunoco against 54 other well-known gasolines stated that Blue Sunoco improved the performance of their cars.
*Tests conducted by Ross Federal Research Corp.
BLUE SUNOCO
THE ONLY TRUE BLUE MOTOR FUEL
ONLY ONE QUALITY
NO SECOND GRADE
NO THIRD GRADE

Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	600,000
Previous day	342,440
1937 vol. to date	215,908,814
1936 vol. to date	243,865,363

Oils, Specialties Rise Fractionally In Quiet Market

NEW YORK, June 7—Selected oils and specialties tilted forward moderately, but numerous issues shuffled about in a trendless zone in today's market.

Dealings were extremely slow throughout and, near the final hour, the ticker tape was motionless for moments at a time. Transfers were at the rate of 600,000 shares.

Transactions in bonds, commodities and foreign currencies were almost as meaningless as in stocks.

Shares up fractions to a point or better during the greater part of the proceedings included Atlantic Refining, Seaboard Oil, Pure Oil, Standard Oil of California, Socony-Vacuum, Allied Chemical, Western Union, Interstate Department Stores, Newport Industries, Lone Star Cement, Canada Dry, Northern Pacific, American Locomotive, Electric Power & Light and Dome Mines.

New Haven preferred dropped around a point, but the common was about even. Briggs Mfg. was off on profit selling after its late upturn on a dividend hoist.

Backward were du Pont, Boeing, Goodrich, Kennecott, Sears Roebuck, Woolworth and J. I. Case.

Narrow changes were registered by Chrysler, General Motors, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Republic, Goodyear, North American, Anaconda, American Smelting, N. Y. Central, Pennsylvania, General Electric and Douglas Aircraft.

The bond market did little more than mark time today as it awaited results of tomorrow's government financing operation.

Secretary Morgenthau's observation, in connection with an increase in the interest rate on the $800,000,000 offerings of Treasury notes, "that lots of things have happened" since the December offering, stirred discussion in investment circles.

The forthcoming offering will be in two series of $400,000,000 each, with the 1939 maturity bearing interest of 1⅜ per cent and that of 1942 carrying 1¼ per cent. The December issue carried 1¼ per cent.

U. S. Government issues moved slowly with changes narrow except in the Treasury 2¾s of 1956-59, which dipped ⅛ of a point.

Prices drifted unevenly in the corporate division. Early dealings resulted in fractional gains in Santa Fe 4s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, International Hydro Electric 6s, Pure Oil 4½s and Nickel Plate 4½s

Loans of Frisco, Texas Corp., Missouri Pacific, and Illinois Central were quoted a little under the previous closings.

Trade in foreign groups was light and prices showed only minor changes.

NEW YORK, June 7 (AP)—Buying power was feeble in the curb market today.

A few exceptions to the downward drift included Creole Petroleum, Great Atlantic & Pacific and Gulf Oil, up fractions.

On the minus side fractionally, were Newmont, Niagara Hudson Poweer, Sherwin Williams, St. Regis Paper, American Gas & Electric and International Petroleum. A few more remained on dead center, showing no change.

Niles-Bement-Pond slipped off about 2¼ on light transactions.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Europe		
Sterling:	Today Last	Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.93⅛	$4.93⅜	$8.2397
Cables	4.93⅛	4.93¾	8.2397
France—franc	.0445⅛	.0446	$
Belgium—belga	.1685	.1683	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2283	.2282	$
Italy—lira	.0526⅛	.0526⅛	.0526
Germany—mark	.4005	.4006	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5499	.5496	$
Sweden—krona	.2544	.2544	$
Norway—krone	.2479	.2479	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2205	.2205	$
Spain—peseta			$
Greece—drachma	.0091	.0091	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1875	.1875	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0349	.0349	$
Finland—finm'k	.0219	.0219	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1980	.1980	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1897	.1897	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0448	.0448	.0746
Roumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0234	.0234	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso*	.3050	.3045	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0655	.0655	.2025
Chile—peso*	.0390	.0390	.2060
Peru—sol	.2550	.2550	.4167
Uruguay—peso	.5880‡	.5825‡	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2875	.2874	.8440
India—rupee	.3727	.3721	.6180
Java—florin	.5520	.5520	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3044	.3044	*
Shanghai—dol	.2994	.2990	•
Sts Stlments—dol	.5812½	.5775	.9613
Phil Isinds—peso	.5012½	.5018	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	1.00	.9999	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2780	.2780	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market rate currently changed; new value not yet determined. *Paper peso.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, June 7 (AP)—The position of the Treasury June 4: Receipts, $21,642,-998; expenditures, $29,997,803; balance, $1,-781,020,344; customs receipts for the month, $6,133,012. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $4,501,054,663; expenditures, $6,913,588,000, including $2,635,978,896 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $2,412,533,337; gross debt, $35,-273,918,483, an increase of $309,691 over the previous day; gold assets, $12,056,810,-044, including $825,475,985 of inactive gold.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Pe- riod	Pay able	Hldrs. of Record
Southwestern Light & Pow $6 pf	$1.12½	Extra	July 1	June 15
Hussmann-L Co	25c	.. July	15	June 20
Sangamo Elec new	25c	.. July	1	June 15
Increased				
Peter Paul Inc	$1	.. July	1	June 21
Initial				
Sangamo Elec new	25c	Q July	1	June 15
Resumed				
Davison Chemical	60c	.. June	18	June 14
Regular				
Aetna C & Surety	50c	Q July	1	June 5
Aetna Life Ins	20c	Q July	1	June 5
Auto Inc Co (Hart)	25c	Q July	1	June 5
Clark Control Co	50c	.. June	21	June 15
Duplan Silk Corp	50c	S Aug	14	Aug 5
Do pf	$2	Q July	1	June 15
Hinde & Dauch Pap	50c	.. June	30	June 15
Do $5 pf	$1.25	Q July	1	June 15
Hussmann-Lig Co	25c	Q Aug	1	June 20
Univ Prod Co Inc	50c	.. June	30	June 21
Van Norman Mach Co new	40c	Q June	21	June 10
Wagner Baking	40c	.. July	1	June 15
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q July	1	June 15
Do 2d pf	75c	Q July	1	June 15
Young Sh & Tube	75c	Q July	1	June 14
Do pf	$1.37½	Q July	1	June 14

Amalgamated Sugar Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—Amalgamated Sugar Co. reported net profit for the 12 months ended March 31 last of $713,816 after depreciation, federal income taxes and other charges, compared with a net profit in the previous year of $846,438.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	46⅛	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	46½	46½	46½	Jun 4
84½	63¾	Acme Steel (4)	1	73½	73½	73½	— ½
22⅜	15	Adams Exp (.30g)	16	17	16½	17	— ¼
28⅜	24½	Adams-Millis (2)	3	24½	22½	22½	—2⅜
36	29¾	Addressog (.60g)	2	30⅞	30⅜	30⅞	Jun 5
4⅜	2⅛	Advance Rume	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jun 5
80¼	67¼	Air Reduc (1a)	13	73	72	72	— ¼
5¼	2¾	Air-Way El Ap	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
15¾	11⅜	Alaska Jun (.60a)	4	12⅜	12⅛	12¼	+ ⅛
5⅜	2⅜	Alleghany	36	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ¼
58½	43	Alleg pf xw	2	44½	44½	44½	Jun 4
59¾	43½	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	45½	45½	45½	—1
59	43¾	Alleg pf $40 ww	1	44½	44½	44½	Jun 4
52⅛	35	Alleg pr pf	1	39	39	39	Jun 4
45⅝	31¼	Alleg Steel (.80g)	13	35	32½	35	Jun 4
27⅜	19	Allen Indust (1)	1	19	19	19	Jun 2
258½	218	Al Chem & Dye (6)	3	231½	228	228	—1⅜
33⅛	21⅝	Allied Mills (2g)	14	23⅞	23	23	— ⅞
21⅞	15	Allied Strs (.20g)	25	18	17½	17⅝	+ ⅜
85	76	Allied St pf (5)	9	78	76½	76½	Jun 3
83½	57	Allis Ch Mfg (1g)	18	62⅛	61¼	61¼	— ½
39¾	27½	Alpha P Cem (1)	7	28	27¾	28	M'y 25
8⅞	4⅜	Amal Lea	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
52¼	34¼	Amal Lea pf (3)	2	40¼	39½	40¼	Jun 4
114⅞	90	Amerada (2)	2	92⅝	92½	92⅝	— ⅜
101½	83	Am Ag Ch Del (2½g)	1	90¾	90¾	90¾	Jun 5
41⅜	21½	Am Bank Note (½g)	5	24⅜	23½	23½	— ½
80¾	57¼	Am Brake Shoe (2)	10	62½	62	62½	+ ½
121	95½	Am Can (4a)	2	97	97	97	— ½
174	152½	Am Can pf (7)	3	156	156	156	
71	50½	Am Car & Fdy (¼g)	3	55¼	55¼	54¼	—1¾
104½	87	Am Car & F pf (4g)	1	91	91	91	M'y 24
32⅝	30¼	Am Ch & Cbl n (½g)	20	32¾	32	32⅛	— ⅛
148	115	Am Ch & C pf (5)	2	145	145	145	Jun 5
106	98	Am Chicle (4a)	1	102	102	102	—1½
23⅝	13⅝	Am Colortype	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅝
30¾	22⅝	Am Coml Alco	7	23¾	23⅜	23⅜	— ½
33⅜	25¼	Am Crys Sug (2¾g)	12	28¼	27⅝	28¼	+ ⅞
13½	8⅛	Am Encaus Til,	6	8½	8⅜	8½	
17	10¾	Am Europ	1	12½	12½	12½	M'y 24
13¾	7¼	Am & For Pow	4	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅛
58⅞	37	Am & F P $6 pf	4	40	40	40	Jun 3
68⅞	45	Am & F P $7 pf	2	49	49	49	
38½	18½	Am & F P 2 pf	2	20½	20½	20½	— ¾
21	16¼	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	3	17	16½	16½	— ¾
11¼	6½	Am Hide & Lea	4	7½	7½	7½	
55¾	37½	Am Hi & L pf (3)	*1	39½	39½	39½	— ¾
52⅜	42	Am Hom Prod (2.40)	4	43	43	43	Jun 4
4¾	2½	Am Ice	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
27⅝	17⅛	Am Ice pf (1g)	*2	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	Jun 4
17¾	13⅛	Am Internat	15	14½	13¾	13¾	+ ¼
58⅞	42⅝	Am Loco	8	46¼	45¾	45⅞	— ¼
125	107	Am Loco pf	2	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	Jun 3
29⅜	20¼	Am M & Fdy (½g)	6	20¾	20¼	20¾	+ ¼
13⅜	9	Am M & Met (.45g)	1	9	9	9	— ⅛
68¾	45½	Am Met (¼g)	5	50¼	49½	49½	— ½
129½	112	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	Jun 3
16½	8⅛	Am Pow & Lt	28	8¾	8¼	8¼	— ½
87⅛	53	Am P & L $6 pf (6)	*2	59½	59½	59½	+1
72½	43¾	Am P & L $5 pf (5)	*4	49½	49	49½	— ⅛
29½	20⅛	Am Rad & St S (.60)	30	22	21½	21¾	— ¼
45¼	31⅝	Am Roll Mill (1.10g)	34	35⅞	35⅜	35½	— ¼
36	28	Am Safety Raz (2)	2	30	30	30	+ ⅞
29	22¼	Am Seating	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	
105¾	79⅝	Am Smelt & R (2¼g)	23	91¼	89⅞	90½	— ¼
154	138½	Am Smelt pf (7)	2	145	145	145	
67½	56½	Am Snuff (3a)	5	57½	57½	57½	+ ½
73¼	48⅝	Am Stl Fdrs (1g)	9	55⅜	55	55¼	— ½
26½	17	Am Stores (2)	14	17½	17	17⅜	— ⅛
56⅞	43½	Am Sugar Ref (2)	1	44	44	44	— 1
143¾	124⅞	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	125½	125½	125½	— ⅝
25⅞	21½	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	2	22¾	22¾	22¾	—1¼
187	160⅛	Am Tel & Tel (9)	8	168	167½	167½	— ½
99	74¼	Am Tob (5)	1	77½	77½	77½	Jun 5
99⅞	74⅛	Am Tob B (5)	5	79	78	78½	—1
150½	128⅛	Am Tob pf (6)	4	136	135⅞	136	
20⅜	13⅛	Am Type Fdrs	8	14	13⅜	13¾	— ⅜
29⅛	16¾	Am Wat Wks (.40g)	29	17⅞	17	17⅞	— ⅛
107	94	Am W W 1 pf (6)	2	94	94	94	
14⅜	8⅜	Am Woolen	1	9	9	9	
79	59¾	Am Wool pf (2k)	2	62⅜	62¼	62¼	+ ¼
20	6⅜	Am Zinc L&S	2	12½	12⅜	12⅜	— ¼
185	100	Am Zinc L&S pf	1	185	185	185	Apr 8
79⅜	44½	Am Zinc pr pf (1¾g)	2	57	56	56	— ½
69½	47¾	Anaconda (¾g)	135	55⅛	53	53½	—1⅛
97	79	Anacon W&C (1½g)	1	82	82	82	Jun 3
24⅝	18	Anchor Cap (.30g)	13	21½	21	21	— ½
37½	22	Andes Cop	1	23	23	23	Jun 5
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	1	8	8	8	— ⅝
46	40	Arch-Dan-M (1g)	1	41	41	41	Jun 2
111	107¾	Armour Del pf (7)	1	109¼	109¼	109¼	— ¼
13¾	7	Arm Ill (.35g)	58	11⅞	11¼	11¼	
99½	81¾	Arm Ill pr pf (6)	3	94½	93½	94	+ ½
126	96	Arm Ill pf (7)		105	105	105	M'y 27
70½	57½	Armstrong Cork (1g)	20	70½	68¼	68¼	—1⅝
16¼	11½	Arnold-Const (¾g)	1	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	Jun 5
17⅜	10	Artloom	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	Jun 5
24⅜	15⅜	Assd Dry Gds	3	17⅛	17	17⅛	— ⅛
101	89½	Asd D Gd 1pf (6)	2	89½	89½	89½	Jun 3
125	112	Asd D Gd 2 pf (3½k)	*1	112	112	112	Jun 1
57½	49⅝	Asso Invest (3)	1	51½	51½	51½	+ ¼
94¾	69½	Atch T & S F (2e)	12	84¼	83⅛	83⅛	— ⅞
104	97½	Atchison pf (5)	5	99½	99	99	— ¼
55½	44⅛	Atl Cst Line	7	51	50¾	51	+ ¼
29	18	Atl G & W In	1	19	19	19	Jun 3
44	30⅛	Atl G & W In pf	1	30	30	30	— ⅛
37	28	Atl Refin (1)	17	30½	29⅜	29⅞	— ⅜
116½	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108⅝	108⅛	108⅜	Jun 5
18½	15⅛	Atlas Corp (.80)	5	15½	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
52⅜	50½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	3	50¾	50½	50¾	+ ¼
94	70	Atlas Pow (1½g)	1	72¾	72¼	72¾	— 2¾
18¼	12¼	Atlas Tack (¼g)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	Jun 4
36¾	21½	Auburn Auto	2	22½	22	22	— ¼
9½	6	Aust Nich	3	6	6	6	M'y 27
9¼	5⅜	Aviation Corp	8	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	— ¼
—B—							
11¼	5⅜	Baldwin Loc	10	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
9½	4¾	Baldwin Loc asd	13	5½	5⅛	5⅛	
120	82	Baldwin Loc pf	2	86	86	86	Jun 4
120	88½	Baldwin Loc pf asd	1	92¾	92¾	92¾	M'y 28
40⅞	20⅝	Balt & Ohio	18	31⅜	30½	30½	— ¼
47¾	33⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	1	34⅜	34⅜	34⅝	—1⅜
45	38½	Bang & Ar (2½)	1	42	42	42	
43⅜	29⅝	Barber Co (¼g)	16	32½	31⅝	31⅝	
32	23¼	Barker Bros	1	26½	26½	26½	Jun 5
35¼	24¼	Barnsdall (1)	10	27⅞	26¾	26¾	+ ½
20¼	14¼	Bayuk Cigar (⅜g)	4	15	14⅞	15	
28¾	22⅛	Beatrice Cr (1¼g)	2	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	Jun 3
105¾	101¾	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	2	103	103	103	Jun 1
112	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	2	109	109	109	
15¾	12	Belding-Hem (1)	2	12⅝	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
87	84	Belg N R pf (3.24e)	1	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	M'y 18
30½	19⅛	Bendix Aviat (½g)	6	20¾	20½	20½	+ ⅛
23¾	20⅜	Benef Ind Ln (.95g)	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	Jun 5
62¾	49	Best & Co (2½a)	1	48	48	48	—1
101	85½	Beth Stl (1g)	25	86¾	85¼	85½	—1
20	18⅜	Beth Stl 5% pf (1)	4	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+ ¼
229½	115	Beth Stl 7% pf (7)	3	113¾	113¾	113¾	—1¼
69¾	51½	Bigelow-San (1¼g)	1	54	54	54	Jun 5
38	24½	Black & Deck (¾g)	4	29¼	28⅞	29	+ ¾
29⅜	22	Blaw-Knox (.45g)	15	25	25	25	
49¾	31⅝	Boeing Airpl	13	35	34⅜	34½	— ½
48⅛	40⅞	Bohn Alum (3)	7	43¼	43	43	+ ½
28	23½	Borden (1.60)	19	24	23⅝	24	
47	38⅞	Borg-Warner (2)	14	46½	46	46¼	+ ¼
153⅜	81¼	Boston & Me	6	11½	11½	11½	— ¼
4½	2⅛	Botany C M A	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jun 4
23¼	15	Bridgept Br (.40g)	31	17⅞	17½	17½	— ⅛
59⅞	41	Briggs Mfg (1½g)	21	45½	43½	43½	—2¼
53½	43⅞	Briggs & Strat (3)	*1	45¼	45¼	45¼	Jun 4
47	41	Bristol-My (2.40a)	1	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	+ ⅜
8	3¼	Bklyn & Qu T	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
38½	17	Bklyn & Q T pf	4	17	16½	16½	— ½
53	21	Bklyn-Man T (2g)	91	23	22⅝	22¾	
102¼	65¾	Bklyn-M-T-P (6)	6	68	67¼	67¼	+ ¼
52¾	29½	Bklyn Un G (1.90g)	9	29¾	28⅝	25⅝	—1¼
50	45½	Brown Shoe (3)	1	46	46	46	M'y 28
24½	17½	Brunswick-Bal	4	19½	18⅞	19½	Jun 4
25¼	15⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	5	16¾	16⅜	16⅜	Jun 5
14⅜	8⅜	Budd Mfg	15	9	8⅞	9	
98	71	Budd Mfg pf	1	75	75	75	M'y 22
13	8	Budd Wheel (.20g)	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
45¼	31	Bullard Co (2½g)	5	34½	34	34½	Jun 4
65¼	50⅛	Bulova Watch (4a)	4	55	55	55	
35⅝	25⅜	Burr Ad Mach (.80)	4	26⅞	26⅜	26⅜	
11¾	7	Bush Term	3	7	7	7	Jun 4
39	26	Bush T 7% deb	1	26	26	26	Jun 1
18¼	13½	Butler Bros. (.60)	1	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
36¼	28¾	Butler Bros pf (1½)	3	29½	29½	29½	
9¼	4½	Butte Cop & Z	5	5¾	5½	5½	— ⅛
33¾	20⅞	Byers Co	3	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
34⅜	27	Byron Jack (½g)	3	29½	29	29	+ ⅛
—C—							
48¼	37	Calif Pack (1½a)	4	37¼	37	37	Jun 1
50¾	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	50½	50½	50½	M'y 24
6⅛	2¾	Callahan Z-Ld	20	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
20⅛	12	Calumet & Hec (¾g)	13	14½	14½	14½	
37⅜	26	Campbell Wy (1)	7	27	26½	26½	— ½
38¼	25⅛	Can D G Ale	16	29⅜	28½	28⅞	+ ⅜
17½	12¼	Canad Pac	13	13⅜	13½	13½	— ¼
61½	44¾	Cann Mills (½g)	1	44¾	44¾	44¾	Jun 4
18½	14⅛	Cap Adm A (½g)	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	
35⅜	34	Carpenter Stl (.35g)	1	34	34	34	Jun 4
39¼	31	Carriers & G (.05g)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
9½	7	Case (J I)	7	170	170	170	—1
176½	138	Caterpil Tract (2)	3	94	94	94	
100	85½	Celanese (1⅛g)	57	40⅜	39½	40	
41¼	26½	Celanese pr pf (7)	4	113½	113	113½	Jun 3
113½	106½	Celotex (.40g)	7	45	44	45	—1
48¼	36½	Cent Aguir (1½a)	4	33½	33	33½	Jun 5
39¼	31	Cent Fdy	5	77⅞	77⅜	77⅜	— ⅛
12⅜	7⅛	Cent R R NJ	1	21	21	21	
41¾	18	Cent Violeta Sug	2	13	12⅞	12⅞	Jun 4
24¾	12⅝	Cent Rib M (.20g)	1	10	10	10	Jun 4
14½	10	Cerro de Pas (4)	8	69	68⅛	68⅛	— ⅝
86⅜	60	Certain-teed	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	
23⅝	14½	Champ Pap & P (1a)	2	57	57	57	— ½
60½	35½	Checker Cab	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	Jun 4
48	26⅞	Ches & Ohio (2.80a)	*28	58¾	58	58	— ⅛
68⅞	54⅞	Ches & O pf (4)	1	97	97	97	Jun 1
100	91	Ches Corp (3)	*11	79¼	78	79¼	—1¼
90½	77	Chi & E Ill	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Jun 5
4¾	2½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	9	9	9	Jun 3
13½	6⅞	Chi & N W	10	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
6⅜	3½	Chi & N W pf	2	12½	12¼	12¼	Jun 5
19½	11½	Chi Gt West	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jun 5
4	2⅛	Chi Gt West pf	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	Jun 5
18¼	12	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
32	24½	Chi M St P & P	11	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
3¼	2	Chi M St P & P pf	1	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
7¼	4¼	Chi Pneu T	7	25½	23½	24½	—1
33	21	Chi Pneu T pf (⅞k)	1	56	56	56	+1
70½	55	Chi Rk Is & P	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jun 3
3⅜	2⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	6	6	6	6	Jun 1
8¾	5¼	C R I & P 7% pf	18	6⅜	5⅞	6¼	Jun 4
10⅛	5⅞	Chi Yell Cab (2)	2	16½	16	16½	+ ½
27½	16	Chick Cot Oil	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	
22⅛	15¾	Childs Co	2	13	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
15⅞	12⅛	Chrysler (3½g)	20	113⅞	112⅛	112⅜	—1
135¼	106⅛	City Ice & F (2)	4	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ¼
21⅜	18⅞	City Ice & F pf (2)					

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
10⅝	7	City Stores	4	7¾	7½	7½	— ¼
40¼	32¼	Clark Equip (1.60)	3	39	39	39	
44¾	35	Clev Gr Br (½g)	2	41¾	41	41	—1
98⅜	78	Cluett Pea (3)	7	92¾	91	92	Jun 4
170½	122½	Coca-Cola (2)	2	162	161	161	
58¼	57	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	58⅛	58	58	M'y 14
25¾	19⅛	Colg-Palm (½)	10	20	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
104½	102	Colg-Palm pf (6)	1	103	103	103	Jun 5
62¾	50	Coll & Aik (2a)	3	52	52	52	— ½
51⅞	33	Col Fuel & Ir (1g)	3	34½	34	34	—1⅛
207⅛	111⅛	Colum G&E (.20g)	37	12⅞	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
108	85¾	Col G&E pf A (6)	2	85¾	85¾	85¾	Jun 2
39½	31	Colum Pic vtc (1a)	3	33¼	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
46⅛	38½	Colum P pf (2¾)	2	42	42	42	Jun 2
125¾	111	Colum Carb (4a)	2	116¾	116½	116¾	Jun 5
69¼	56¾	Coml Credit (4)	6	62½	62¼	62¼	—1¼
114	100	Coml Crd pf (4¼)	2	106	106	106	Jun 3
80¼	63½	Coml Inv Tr (4)	7	68½	68	68	Jun 5
120	103⅞	Cm I Tr cv pf (4¼)	1	105½	105½	105½	
21¼	13½	Coml Solv (.60)	6	14	13¾	13¾	— ¼
4⅛	2	Comwlth & Sou	55	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
75⅝	47¾	Com & Sou pf (3)	4	55	54	54	—1
19⅛	13¼	Conde Nast	3	15½	15⅜	15⅛	+ ⅜
45½	35¾	Congoleum-N (2)	2	36⅝	36½	36⅝	— ⅛
19¼	14½	Congress Cig	1	14½	14½	14½	M'y 21
18⅞	11¾	Consol Cigar	1	12⅜	12⅛	12¾	Jun 4
13¼	8¼	Con Coal	3	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
49⅞	34	Con Edis (1g)	14	35¼	34¾	34¾	— ½
108	102⅞	Con Edis pf (5)	2	103¾	103¾	103¾

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• U. S. Issues Firm—Corporate Bonds Irregular—Curb Steady •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Gold Problem Is Seen Mainly One Of Distribution

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN — Possible means of solving the gold problem, or, at least, of preventing the present unequal distribution of gold throughout the world from becoming a danger to normal business development was the subject of Prof. O. M. W. Sprague's recent address at the annual banquet of the American Chamber of Commerce in this city.

World production of gold for monetary purposes, this well-known Harvard professor declared, was today £250,000,000 as contrasted with £50,000,000 a few years ago, both figures being based upon the present value of sterling. If such gold were used as in the past, then it would produce an enormous increase in the general price level, an increase which, if it came rapidly, would lead to catastrophe, whereas a gradual increase might be desirable.

Would Restrict Gold Output

The two possible ways of preventing any rapid rise in prices would, according to Professor Sprague, concern themselves with a reduction in the price of gold and with the problem of the demand for gold.

Gold now stands at the high price of $35 per fine ounce, but however much one might have preferred that it stood at $25 or $30 per ounce, there seemed neither the desirability nor the necessity that it should be so reduced. Reduction in the price of gold could only come indirectly and gradually through restricting the world's output of gold and in any case reduction should only come by international agreement, for such action by one country would only lead to a repetition of what has happened since 1931.

More interesting in Professor Sprague's opinion was the problem of the demand for gold. Cannot this abundance of gold be distributed and used for the greater stability of credit—be utilized to strengthen the credit structure and bring about a greater equilibrium than existed with a lesser output of gold?

Better Distribution Needed

This could be done by a better distribution of the present gold accumulations. Even more important than getting the New York banks to increase the gold coverage of their demand liabilities would be a change of policy in London. The leading English banks should increase their gold coverage at the Bank of England and the central banks of the Dominions and the banks of certain of the smaller European states which have adopted a policy of substituting balances in London for gold, should use gold.

The banks of the Dominions, in Professor Sprague's view, should have their own metallic base for their credit structure, and, if present conditions continue, this gold base should be increased. For today there is no need to economize in the use of gold as the credit base, and it should be realized that more gold is necessary to work the gold standard at present than formerly because of the speculation on the exchanges and of the movements of capital which are now much greater than 20 years ago. By today, gold has become more a means of settlement than of control of the volume of credit.

If most countries outside the United States consider they have enough gold and continue to let America buy up the world's output each year, then, Professor Sprague ventured to prophesy, the time would come when that country would decide that it was not desirable for it to borrow $1,000,000,000 to buy up this gold and it might abandon its present policy.

Sees Exports Rise

Dealing with Germany, Professor Sprague maintained that there would be a striking decrease in its exports and in its favorable trade balance during the next 12 months. This was because the demand in the raw-material-producing countries enabled them to increase their purchases which they were doing to a greatest extent than at any time during the past seven years. Germany, where costs of production were comparatively low, should secure a large percentage of the increased international trade in finished products during the next 15 months.

roPfessor Sprague saw this development resulting in a flow of gold into this country in the near future. (Whether Germany would use its favorable trade balance for buying gold rather than raw materials, in accordance with the self-sufficiency ideas of the Four-Year Plan, is doubted by many observers here!)

The fundamental fact that present recovery was not the result of foreign lending but was due to the industrial countries having increased their production of goods and services for home production was emphasized; as was also the final solution that fiscal conditions and trade must be such that gold is attracted naturally into the different countries.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Sentiment was improved today on the stock exchange regarding the gold price situation and mining shares were firm and higher.

Paris: Prices in the Bourse were generally weak with Government bonds lower. Suez Canal lost 125 francs and Bank of France 80.

Liverpool: The cotton market was quiet and narrow, prices closing one point lower. Scattered buying was attracted late in the day by the advance in gold at London.

Virginia Motor Taxes High

RICHMOND, Va.—A total of $67.79 in all kinds of taxes or about 20 per cent more than the average in the United States is paid by the average Virginia motorist, according to Gardy H. Forgy, special assistant to the director of the American Petroleum Industries Committee, speaking before 76 members of the Virginia Petroleum Industries Committee in session at the Hotel William Byrd.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 3¼s '43-45	106.19	106.19	160.19
3 4s '44-54	111.20	111.	18 111.20
1 4s '44-54 reg	11.17	11.17	11.17
10 3³⁄₈s '41-43 Mch	106.15	106.15	106.15
2 3³⁄₈s '41-43 Mch reg	106.12	106.12	106.12
5 3¼s '44-46	106.16	106.16	106.16
1 3¼s '46-49	104.26	104.26	104.26
5 3¼s '49-52	104.20	104.20	104.20
11 3s '46-48	104.14	104.14	104.14
3 3s '51-55	102.27	102.27	102.27
21 2⁷⁄₈s '55-60	100.23	100.20	100.22
4 2¾s '45-47	102.30	102.30	102.30
3 2¾s '51-54	99.30	99.26	99.39
3 2¾s '56-59	99.22	99.20	99.20
9 2½s '49-53	97.29	97.27	97.29

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 2¾s '42-47	101.17	101.17	101.17
2 3s '49	102.19	102.19	102.19

Home Owners' Loan

9 3s '52 A	102.3	102.3	102.3
6 2¾s '49	100.12	100.11	100.12
11 2¼s '42-44	100	100	100

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4s '48	101	101	101
1 Adams Exp 4s '47	100¼	100¼	100¼
11 Alleghany 5s '44	99¾	99⅝	99¾
20 Alleghany 5s '49	94	94	94
9 Alleghany 5s '50 st	64	64	64
2 Alleg&West 4s '98	95	95	95
5 Allied Strs 4½s '50	99½	99½	99½
8 Am&For P 5s 2030	77⅞	77¾	77⅞
12 Am Ice 5s '53	96	95½	96
2 AmIGChem 5½s '49	106⅞	106¾	106¾
1 Am T&T 5½s '43	113¼	113¼	113¼
9 Am T&T 3¾s '66	99¼	99	99¼
34 Am T&T 3¼s '61	99⅝	99⅜	99½
6 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	105⅜	105¼	105⅜
3 Ann Arbor 4s '95	65	65	65
3 Arm Del 4s '57	97¾	97¾	97¾
24 Arm Del 4s '55	98	97¾	98
1 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	108¼	108¼	108¼
16 AT&SF 4s '95	110⅝	110¼	110½
11 A C Line 1st 4s '52	103	102¾	102⅞
7 ACL cl 4s '52	94⅝	94½	94½
6 A C Line 5s 45	105	105	155
5 B&O rfg 6s '95	97¾	97½	97½
1 B&O 1st 5s '48	114	114	114
2 B&O rfg 5s '95	85	85	85
4 B&O 5s 96 F	85¼	84¾	84&
1 B&O 5s 2000 D	85	85	85
34 B&O cv 4½s '60	75½	75¼	75¼
18 B&O 4s '48	106¾	106½	106½
4 B&O Ss S W '50	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
5 Bang & Aroo cn 4s '51	107	107	107
45 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	118½	118½	118½
1 Bell TPa 5s '60	125	125	125
5 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	103¼	103¾	103¾
14 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	96	96	96
3 ChiTerm 4½s '67	83½	83½	83¼
17 Bost&Me 4¾s JJ'61	79½	79	79½
1 Blky Edis 3¼s '66	100¾	100¾	100¾
28 Blky Man Tr 4½s '66	88	87¾	87¾
4 Blky UnEl 1st 5s '50	103⅝	103½	103½
4 Blky Ut Gas 5s '50	95⅛	95	95
6 Blky U Gas 5s '57 B	106	105¾	105¾
6 Buf R&P 4½s '57	86¼	85⅞	85⅞
1 Bush Term 5s '55	63½	63½	63½
1 Camag Sug 7s '42 ct	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
1 Can Sou 5s '62	113	113	113
6 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	113½	113⅛	113½
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	112¼	112¼	112¼
1 Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	116¼	116¼	116¼
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	118	118	118
4 Can Nor 6½s '46	123⅞	123⅞	123⅞
2 Can Pac 5s '54	108	108	108
1 Can Pac 4½s '46	105⅛	105⅞	105⅞
3 Can Pac 4½s '60	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
37 Can Pac 4s perp	95	94⅜	94¾
2 Caro Cen 4s '49	73¼	73⅛	73⅛
2 Caro C & O 5s '38	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
4 Carriers&Gen 5½s '54	101½	101½	101½
1 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	29	29	29
3 Cen Ill & G 5s '51	101½	101½	101½
2 Cen Ill Lt 3¹⁄₈s '66	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
3 Cen New Eng 4s '61	73	73	73
4 Cen Pac 5s '60	98½	98½	98½
10 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	108	108	108
12 Cen R R N J 5s '87	59¾	59¼	59¼
1 Certain-td 5½s '48	80	80	80
2 Chp'ionP&CP 4¾s '60	106	106	106
32 C & O 3½s '96 D	98⅞	98⅜	97⅝
2 C2& O cn 5s '39	107½	107½	107½
1 C & O 4½s '92	122⅛	122⅛	122⅛
2 C & O rfg 3½s 96E	97¾	97¾	97¾
7 Chi & Alton 3s '49	55⅛	55	55
1 CB&Q 4½s '77	111½	111½	111½
10 CB&Q gen 4s '58	112½	112½	112½
1 CB&Q 4s III '49	111¼	111¼	111¼
4 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	38½	38½	38½
13 Chic Gt West 4s'59	43⅜	43¼	43¼
2 Chi I & Sou 4s '56	103½	103½	103½
11 CM&SP 4½s '89C	58⅞	58⅞	58¾
6 CM&SPgen 4s '89	65	65	65
158 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	29⅜	29⅝	29⅜
5 CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	9¾	9	9½
18 Chi & NW cv 4¾s '49	17¾	17¾	17¾
19 Chi & NW4½s 2037	25½	25¼	25½
10 Chi & NW4½s2037C	25½	25½	25½
19 Chi & NW 4s '87	38	38	38½
7 CRI & P 4½s 52A	19¾	19⅝	19¾
19 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	11¾	11½	11¾
5 C R I cs & 4s '88	36	36	36
1 C R I & P rfg 4s '34	21	21	21
22 CT Hte & SE rfg5s60	91½	91	91
2 Ch Un Sta 4s'44	10½	106½	106½
3 ChUnSta 3½s '51	104½	104½	104½
1 Ch&cWind 4¼s SD	102¼	102¾	102¼
9 Ch&W Ind 4s '52	104	103¾	104
10 Cinn Gas&E 3¼s '66	100¾	100¼	100¾
1 CCC&StL 5s '63D	105 6-32	105 6-32	105 6-32
1 CCC&StL 4½s '77	94	94	94
1 CCC&StL gen 4s '93	101	101	101
11 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	106⅜	106¼	106¼
22 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	102½	102¼	102½
2 Col&So 4½s'80	62	61½	62
2 Col G 5s '52 May	99	99	99
9 Col G 5s 1961	98½	98⅜	98½
1 ColHock V 4s '48	111¼	111¼	111¼
1 ColRyPw&L 4s '65	106	106	106
6 ComlCred 3¼s '51	99	98⅞	99
8 ComlInvTr 3½s '51	103	102⅞	103
2 ConEdis 4¼s '46	105	105	105
2 ConEdis 3½s '56	104	103¾	103¾
3 ConOil 3¼s '51	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
12 ConsumPow 3¼s '70	103	102⅞	102⅞
13 ConsPow 3¾s '65	105¼	105⅛	105¼
1 Cons Pow 3¼s '66	100½	100½	100½
7 Crane Co 3½s '51	100¼	100⅛	100¼
1 Crown Will 6s '51	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
6 Cuba R R 5s '52	50⅛	50	50
24 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	91½	91⅛	91½
2 Del P & L 4¼s'69	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 D & R G 4½s '36	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞
7 D & R G 4s '36	31¾	31⅝	31⅝
3 D & R G W s5 '55 Asd	16½	16½	16½
6 D & R G West 5s '78	26	25½	26
2 D Moin & FtD4s3sct	7	7	7
2 Det Ed 5s '52	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
5 Duquesne Lt 3½s '63	105¼	105¼	105¼
10 El Auto Lite 4s '52	109⅜	109½	109¼
6 Erie rfg 5s '67	79½	79½	79½
5 Erie rfg 5s '75	78½	78⅜	78½
4 Erie gen lien 4s '96	83½	82⅝	83
1 Erie & Jer 6s '55	118	118	118
1 Fed L & P 1st 6s '42	103½	103½	103½
8 Fla E Cst '74 ct	12	12	12
9 Fla E Cst 5s '74	12⅝	12½	12⅝
6 Gen Mot Accept 3s '46	102¼	102¼	102e
6 Gen MotAccept3¼s51	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	83	83	83
19 Goodrich 4½s '56	101	100¾	101
1 Goodrich 6s '65	104¾	104¾	104¾
11 Goodyr T&R 5s '57	105¾	105½	105¾
1 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	118	118	118
1 Gt Nor 5s '73	112	112	112
9 Gt Nor 4½s '76D	105¾	105½	105¾
1 Gt Nor 4½s '77E	105½	105½	105½
22 Gt Nor 4s '46G	135	134¼	135
31 Gt Nor 4s '46H	110½	110⅜	110½
35 Gt Nor 3³⁄₈s '67	94¾	94⅝	94¾
6 G Bay & W deb B	10¾	10¾	10¾
1 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
7 Hiram Wlkr 4½s '65	105⅜	105	105⅜
2 Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	90¾	90½	90½
11 Int Agric 4½s '42 st	101	101	101
1 Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	127⅛	127	127⅛
26 Int Hydro El 6s '44	77¾	77⅛	77¾
9 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	75	75	75
14 Int Paper 6s '55	99⅝	99¼	99¼
2 Int Paper 5s '47	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
6 Int Pr 1st 4½s ser'39	83½	83¼	83½
5 Int T & T 4½s '52	69½	69	69
1 Int T & T 5s '55	74⅛	74½	74½
2 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
6 James F & Clea 4s '59	94⅞	94½	94⅞
10 KC Ft S & M 4s '36 ct	51¼	51¼	51¼
1 K C South 3s '50	86	86	86
3 Kans G & E 4½s '80	104¼	104⅛	104¼
1 Lac Gas 6s '42 A	51¼	51⅛	51⅛
2 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	60	60	60
2 Lautaro Nit inc '75	34¼	34¼	34¼
4 Leh C & N 4½s '54 A	95⅜	95	95⅜
9 Leh Val 4½s 2003	64	63½	64
2 Leh Val 4s 2003	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛
1 Liggett & M 5s '51	123½	123½	123½
3 Loews 3½s '46	99¾	99¾	99¾
14 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	103¼	102⅝	102⅝
1 Lorillard 7s '51	118¼	118¼	118¼
4 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	93¼	92¾	93
26 Lou & N 4½s 2003	104⅞	104¾	104⅞
22 Louis & N 4s 40	106¾	106½	106½
5 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
8 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	92½	92⅛	92⅛
4 Manhat Ry 4s 90	34	34	34
1 Manhat Ry 4s90ct	29	29	29
1 McCrory Strs 5s 51	103	103	103
4 McKes&Rob 5½s50	103¾	103¾	103¾
4 Met Ed 4½s 68	106¼	106	106¼
8 MilElRy&L 5s 61B	101	101	101
3 Mil El Ry & L 5s 71	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
4 MilSpart&NW 4s47	36¾	36¾	36¾
5 MSP & SSM gtd 5s 38	25¼	25	25
8 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	22½	22½	22½
4 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝
3 Mo Pac 5s '75 F	40½	40¼	40½
6 Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	38½	37½	38½
7 MoPac gen 4s '75	18¾	18⅝	18¾
18 MoPac 5s '81 I	40¼	40¼	40¼
1 Mo Pac 5s '81 I ct	38¼	38¼	38¼
7 Mob & O4½s '77	33½	33½	33½
3 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	105½	105¼	105¼
5 Interb R Tr 7s '32	66¼	65	65
3 Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct	65	65	65
3 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	63½	63	63
11 Int Agric 4½s '42 st	101	101	101
1 Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	127⅛	127	127⅛
26 Int Hydro El 6s '44	77¾	77⅛	77¾
9 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	75	75	75
14 Int Paper 6s '55	99⅝	99¼	99¼
2 Int Paper 5s '47	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
6 Int Pr 1st 4½s ser'39	83½	83¼	83½
5 Int T & T 4½s '52	69½	69	69
1 Int T & T 5s '55	74⅛	74½	74½
2 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
6 James F & Clea 4s '59	94⅞	94½	94⅞
10 KC Ft S & M 4s '36 ct	51¼	51¼	51¼
1 K C South 3s '50	86	86	86
3 Kans G & E 4½s '80	104¼	104⅛	104¼
1 Lac Gas 6s '42 A	51¼	51⅛	51⅛
2 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	60	60	60
2 Lautaro Nit inc '75	34¼	34¼	34¼
4 Leh C & N 4½s '54 A	95⅜	95	95⅜
9 Leh Val 4½s 2003	64	63½	64
2 Leh Val 4s 2003	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛
1 Liggett & M 5s '51	123½	123½	123½
3 Loews 3½s '46	99¾	99¾	99¾
14 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	103¼	102⅝	102⅝
1 Lorillard 7s '51	118¼	118¼	118¼
4 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	93¼	92¾	93
26 Lou & N 4½s 2003	104⅞	104¾	104⅞
22 Louis & N 4s 40	106¾	106½	106½
5 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
8 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	92½	92⅛	92⅛
4 Manhat Ry 4s 90	34	34	34
1 Manhat Ry 4s90ct	29	29	29
1 McCrory Strs 5s 51	103	103	103
4 McKes&Rob 5½s50	103¾	103¾	103¾
4 Met Ed 4½s 68	106¼	106	106¼
8 MilElRy&L 5s 61B	101	101	101
3 Mil El Ry & L 5s 71	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
4 MilSpart&NW 4s47	36¾	36¾	36¾
5 MSP & SSM gtd 5s 38	25¼	25	25
8 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	22½	22½	22½
4 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝
3 Mo Pac 5s '75 F	40½	40¼	40½
6 Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	38½	37½	38½
7 MoPac gen 4s '75	18¾	18⅝	18¾
18 MoPac 5s '81 I	40¼	40¼	40¼
1 Mo Pac 5s '81 I ct	38¼	38¼	38¼
7 Mob & O4½s '77	33½	33½	33½
3 Mob&OMontg 5s '47	45	45	45
1 Mob&Oh 5s '38	34	34	34
1 MonWPaPbS 4½s '60	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
1 MonWPaPbSv 6s '65	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Mont Pw 3³⁄₈s '66	94¾	94¾	94¾
5 Montreal Tr 5s '41	100	100	100
4 Mor&Essex 5s '55	97½	97	97
18 Nat Dairy 3³⁄₈s '51	104	103¾	103⅞
1 Nt RRMex 4s '51 asd	3½	3½	3½
18 Natl Steel 4s '65	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
5 New Eng T&T 5s '52	123⅛	123⅛	123⅛
1 NEngT&T 4½s '61 B	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝
2 NJ Pow & L 4½s '60	107	107	107
2 N O Pub Sv 5s'55B	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜
3 N Orl Term 4s '53	92	92	92
3 NO Tex&M 5½s'54	55	55	55
3 NO Tex&M 5s '54B	52	52	52
2 NO Tex&M 5s B '54ct	49	49	49
30 NYC rfg 5s 2013	98	97½	97½
31 NYC 4½s 2013 A	89⅞	89½	89¾
14 NYC cn 4s '98	97¾	97⅝	97¾
22 NYC 3¼s '52	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
13 NYC 3³⁄₈s '46	102	101⅞	101⅞
10 NYC&HR 4½s2013	89¾	89¾	89¾
5 NYC&HR 3½s '97	96¾	96¾	96¾
10 NYC La Sh 3½s '98	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛
7 NY Chi & StL 6s '38	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
7 NYCh&StL 5½s'74A	98⅜	98	98
20 NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	88	88	88
3 NY Ch&StL 4s '46	104	104	104
1 NY Dock Co 5s '38	57½	57½	57½
1 NY Dock Co 4s '51	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞
1 NY Edis 3¼s '65	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
5 NY Edis 3¼s '66	100½	100½	100½
4 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	44¼	44¼	44¼
8 NYNH&H cit 6s '40	42¾	42¼	42¼
3 NYNH&H 4s '57	22	22	22
2 NYNH&H Con 4s '54	39¼	39¼	39¼
24 NYO&W rfg 4s '92	24	23½	23⅞
2 NYStean 6s'47	106	106	106
1 NYSteam 5s '56	104½	104½	104½
3 NYTel4½s '39	107	107	107
1 NYTrap R 6s '46 st	90	90	90
2 NY W & Bost 4½s '46	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝
4 Niag Sh 5½s '50	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
1 Norf&Sou 5s '41	80¼	80¼	80¼
1 Norf&W 4s '96	116½	116½	116½
3 Nor Am Co 5s '61	103⅜	103¼	103¼
5 NorAmEd 5½s '52	104	104	104
5 NorPac 6s 2047	111½	111½	111½
6 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	102¾	102¾	102¾
3 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	98	98	98
6 Nor Pac 3s 2047	73⅜	73½	73½
7 Ohio Ed 4s '65	105½	105	105⅝
1 Or-Wash RR&N 4s'61	107	107	107
5 Otis Stl 4½s'62	90¾	90¾	90¾
13 Pac Gas & El 3½s'66	99¼	99¼	99¼
6 Pac G&E 3¾s '61	103	103	103
3 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	107	107	107
2 Para Pict 6s '55	100	100	100
4 Para Pict 3¼s'47	90¾	90¾	90¾
6 Park Lex 6½s'53ct	48	48	48
1 Penn Dix 6s'41 A	99¾	99¾	99¾
30 Pen P&L 4½s'81	101	100⅝	100⅜
20 Pen Co 4½ '61	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
24 Pen RR gen 5s'68	118¼	118⅛	118¼
33 Pen RR gen 4½s'65	111½	111	111
1 Pen RR gen4¼s'81	107½	107½	107½
11 Pen RR 4¼s 84 E	107¼	107	107¼
25 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	102¾	102⅝	102¾
5 Pen R R 4¾s '48 st	112⅞	112¾	112⅞
4 Pen R R 4½s '70	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
1 Pere Marq 5s '56	102	102	102
187 Ph Ddge Cor 3½s'52wi	110⅝	110¼	110⅝
1 Phil Bal & W 4½s'81D	112½	112½	112½
24 Phila Co 5s '67	100	99⅞	99¾
13 Phil Elec 5½s '87	131½	131¼	131¼
7 Phil Read C & I 6s '49	11½	11¼	11½
11 Ph Read C & I 5s '73	28⅜	28⅛	28⅛
8 Philippine Ry 4s '37	20½	19⅞	20½
3 PCC & SL 5s '70 A	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛
1 Pitt & W Va 4½s '60 C	89½	89½	89½
5 Portri Gen 4½s '60	59⅝	59¼	59⅞
5 Porto Ri A Tob 6s '42	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛
16 Postal Tel & C 5s '53	26	25¾	25¾
177 Pure Oil 4½s '50 ww	115¼	113¼	115⅛
29 Pure Oil 4½s '50 ww	112⅝	110¾	112½
1 Pure Oil 4½s '50 xw	105⅝	105⅛	105⅜
1 PO4½s'50 102 21-32	102	21-32	102 21-32
28 Readg 4½s '97 A	10½	106¼	106⅜
4 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	92⅞	92¾	92¾
5 Rem Rand4¼s '54	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Republic Steel 5½s '54	119	119	119
16 Republic Steel 4½s'61	97	96¾	97
10 Republic Steel 4½s '56	97⅜	97¼	97⅜
3 Republic Steel 4½s '50	159¾	159¾	159¾
1 Richfld Oil 6½s44A ct	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛
5 R I Ark &La 4½s '34	20	20	20
1 SaguenayP&L4¼s'66	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
7 St L S F 4½s '78	25	25	25
3 St L S F 4s '50 A	26	26	26
2 St L S F 4s 50A ct	25½	25½	25
2 St L SW 1st 4s '89	85	85	85
1 St L SM Bid 4s '89	62⅛	63⅛	63⅛
4 St P M & M 5s '43	101	23-32	101 23-32
2 St Paul Un Dep5s 72	119	119	119
5 Seab A L cn '45	18¼	18	18¼
6 Sea A L 6s '45 ct	17½	17¼	17¼
6 Sea AL rfg 4s '59	14½	14½	14½
1 Shal Steel 4½s '51	109	109	109
9 Shell Un 3½s '51	99¼	99¼	99¼
25 Skelly Oil 4s '51	100	99⅞	99⅞
4 Socony Vac Oil 3½s50	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 So Cal Gas 4½s '61	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
21 So Cal Gas 5s '65	105	105	105
1 So Col Pow 6s '47	105½	105½	105½
10 Sou Nat Gas 4½s '51	99½	99	99½
11 Sou Pac 4½s '68	89¾	89⅜	89¾
14 Sou Pac 4½s '81	89	88½	88¾
1 So Pac 4½s '69	90	90	90
1 So Pac rfg 4s '55	105¾	105¼	105¾
3 So Pac rfg 4½ '59	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
1 So Pac 3³⁄₈s '46	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
15 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	95¾	95¾	95½
2 South Ry 6½s '56	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1 South Ry gen 6s '56	97½	97½	97½
1 South Ry cn 5s '94

Fire and Flood Service Marks Career of KOOS

With Monitor Newscasters

MARSHFIELD, Ore.—In the same spirit of service which motivated radiocasters in the flooded areas of the East, Station KOOS here on Coos Bay on the edge of the great Cascade timber district rendered yeoman service during the disastrous Bandon fire in the fall of 1936.

During this critical time, the station devoted its entire facilities to keeping listeners informed as to the progress of the forest fires in the Coos Bay area, radiocasting police orders, and assisting in organizing relief agencies to care for those made homeless by the fires. Many families whose members had become separated from each other in the flight from the burning city were reunited through the efforts of KOOS.

The station was also afforded another opportunity of serving the public during the winter of 1936-37, when severe gales and storms crippled communication between Coos Bay and the outside world, including roads, railways, telephone and telegraph facilities. For five days KOOS, with it shortwave facilities, was the only news-gathering and dispensing medium in this area.

These two recent instances of public service, the management hopes, merely illustrate the efforts made by KOOS to serve southwestern Oregon in "public interest, convenience, and necessity."

KOOS, as may already be inferred, derives its call letters from its location on Coos Bay, said to be the only major seaport on the Pacific coast between Astoria and San Francisco, and the site of the twin cities of Marshfield and North Bend. This station is located in one of the smallest communities in the United States to have its own radio station. By most local people the station is referred to simply as "KOOS," pronounced as one word, as used in the name "Coos Bay."

The station operates on a frequency of 1200 kilocycles, with a power of 250 watts, giving it an estimated day range of 50 miles with an audience of approximately 40,000 and an estimated night range of 15 miles with approximately 15,000 listeners. It is owned and operated by the Pacific Radio Corporation, of which Walter L. Read is president. Mr. Read is actively engaged in the operation of KOOS, devoting his time to improving the station's facilities so as to serve its listeners in the best possible manner.

In addition to Mr. Read, who also acts in the capacity of chief announcer, the personnel of KOOS includes: Ben E. Stone, commercial manager; Floyd M. Rush, chief engineer; Sylvia L. Chandler, program director; Merwin Jones, news commentator; Chet Wheeler, announcer and salesman; and Frank Marrion studio announcer.

The commercial policy of KOOS has always been predicated on clean advertising. No advertising for hard liquor is accepted, and no misleading or untruthful statements are allowed. Publicity and advertising for a "walkathon" was recently refused, because of the station's belief that such advertising is not in the best interests of the public. Full cooperation is given to churches of all denominations, civic and community organizations, and clubs; and educational time is freely given.

News is given an important place on KOOS programs, and has been a prominent feature of the station for the past two years, creating a definite competition between the local daily paper and the radio station for news "scoops." KOOS news is unsponsored, except for selected announcements accepted on a participating basis where the advertising is not objectionable.

The "Monitor Views the News" feature is heard daily on KOOS at 1:45 p. m., and has been radiocast for nearly four years. KOOS finds that the Monitor news is very well received by its listeners, who apparently enjoy the scope and variety of subjects discussed.

This is article number 85 in the series. The next will appear on Wednesday, June 9.

Brooklyn Times-Union Suspends Publication

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 7—The Brooklyn Times-Union, founded in 1848, suspended publication today. The paper was sold to the Brooklyn Daily Eagle last December and after the beginning of this year was published in the Eagle's plant.

The management of the Eagle declined today to indicate what it would do about the Times-Union staff, refusing to say whether staff members would be dismissed or taken over by the Eagle.

The Brooklyn Times absorbed the Standard-Union in 1933, then changing its title to Times-Union.

Edsel Ford Is Reported Ready to Appear for Quiz

DETROIT, Mich., June 7 (AP)—Attorney's for Edsel Ford, president of the Ford Motor company, said today he would appear voluntarily, upon his return to the city, before a one-man grand jury investigating a recent fight between Ford Employees and United Automobile Workers of America at the Ford gates.

Mr. Ford is in the East on a business trip, they said. A subpoena was issued for him last week by Common Pleas Judge Ralph W. Liddy, who is conducting the investigation. Harry H. Bennett, Ford company personnel director, testified briefly before Judge Liddy. As he left the grand jury room, he said he had promised to return later with records that had been requested. He appeared voluntarily after subpoena servers had reported they were unable to find him.

Nationalists to Prison

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, June 7 (AP)—Eight Puerto Rican nationalists started for Atlanta by airplane today to serve sentences conspiring to overthrow the United States administration in the island. Among them was Pedro Albizu Campos, president of the Nationalist Party and one-time Harvard University student.

Industry's Wheels Rotate in Dallas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dallas, Texas

Wheels of industry turn swiftly in Dallas, whether they be the wheels involved in the making of cars or candy, silk stockings or storage batteries.

A million and a half pairs of stockings are manufactured each year by one company—the only full-fashioned silk hosiery mill between Tennessee and California, while two other companies buy unfinished stockings and dye and package them here.

Ranking third in the nation as a manufacturer of hats, Dallas distributes men's and women's hats throughout the country. All types of food products are manufactured, some of them for national distribution. Dairy products are distributed from Dallas, one of the latest novelties in this industry being small steel bottles equipped with vacuum chambers which produce whipped cream on the pressure of a lever.

Steel

(Continued from Page 1)

new note of vigorous resistance and a new determination to resist what is considered to be an alliance of the Roosevelt Administration with the C. I. O. forces.

Legality Is Aim

The agreed plan everywhere, he said, is to keep within the law to the extent of always being willing to negotiate with any of their employees who have a grievance, but to make no concessions whatever which are not absolutely required by law. And they have everywhere decided to sign no agreements with labor unless overcome by sheer force, he added.

Meanwhile the Republic Steel Corporation strike, which is the first major test in this counter-attack, was brought to the attention of President Roosevelt today in a telegram from strike leaders requesting intervention to bring about a settlement. The White House secretariat announced Mr. Roosevelt read the message and then referred it for attention to both the National Labor Relations Board and to Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor. It also was emphasized at the White House that since full machinery for the handling of such situations has been established and upheld by the Supreme Court there is no occasion for the President to intervene personally.

The question of the Administration's neutrality is a matter not necessarily indicated by the President's refusal to be drawn into the Republic strike. The Post Office Department continues to deny discrimination against employers and declares that investigation has disproved Republic's charge that labor leaders have been censoring the mails.

Debate in Senate

However, a brisk debate over the question broke out in the Senate, and Senator H. Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire introduced a resolution calling for an investigation of "interference" with delivery of the mail at strike-bound factories. The resolution called for a five-man commission made up of three Democrats and two Republicans.

It is clear from these developments the Republic strike has assumed unusual significance both as to the Federal Government's attitude and as to the strength of the new employer resistance to the C. I. O.

Amendment Urged For Equal Rights By Women's Party

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 7—Women everywhere in the United States are called upon by the Eastern Regional Conference of the National Women's Party today to urge members of the House and Senate Judiciary Committees to report favorably the equal rights amendment now before them. Another resolution adopted by the conference, which closed here yesterday, calls for repeal of section 213 of the National Economy Act, prohibiting a man and wife from both holding government jobs. The resolution also asks for women the right to serve on federal court juries.

The conference, which began on Friday, has concerned itself exclusively with the position of women in politics and the national economy. Mrs. Edith Houghton Hooker of Baltimore, one of the speakers, declared that more than 10,000 working women in this country are today being paid 40 to 60 per cent less than men for the same kind of work. She called on women everywhere to prove that they were competent to compete with men and that in doing this they must show that there was "no such thing as a separate female mind, incompetent to grasp the higher plane of learning." This, she declared, was something that had to be overcome before complete woman's suffrage was achieved.

Miss Josephine B. Lippi, Philadelphia attorney, another speaker, stressed that minimum wage laws exclusively for women would turn a flood of feminine workers out of jobs. She characterized such laws as opening the way wide for employers to hire workers who would work cheapest.

The conference, which was attended by about 150 women from the District of Columbia, Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Virginia, adopted a resolution commending President Roosevelt and Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins for their stand on minimum wage legislation.

How Nations Play Shown by Dancing Festival in N. Y.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 7—A glimpse of how the peoples of the world play was carried over today by more than 5000 persons who witnessed the dances of 10 foreign nations as presented by representatives of New York's "melting pot" population on Central Park mall under the auspices of the Folk Festival Council in cooperation with the Department of Parks yesterday.

Dancing on a circular area of sidewalk, surrounded by trees, nearly 200 entertainers in native costumes showed that Old World gaiety is very much alive.

The dancers opened by singing "The Star Spangled Banner" in unison. Then followed the grand march, in which all took part, and, after that, the groups of folk dances of individual nations. These included dances from Sweden, Denmark, Lithuania, Switzerland, Italy, Russia, the Ukraine, Finland, Roumania, Armenia and Poland.

The council sponsoring the program "is the world's largest organization of people interested in keeping alive traditional folk arts," according to Horst von Der Goltz, secretary.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

British Columbia

Vancouver (joint lecture): Orpheum Theater, 884 Granville Street, 3 p. m., June 13.

Ontario

Oshawa: Regent Theater, 3:15 p. m., June 13.
Port Arthur: Trinity United Church, 8:15 p. m., June 17.

Quebec

Sherbrooke: Church Edifice, 7:15 p. m., June 15.

England

Hertfordshire

St. Albans: Conservative Hall, St. Peter's Street, 8 p. m., June 22.

Lancashire

Warrington: Parr Hall, Palmyra Square, 7:30 p. m., June 21.

Shropshire

Oswestry: Victoria Rooms, Roft Street, 7:30 p. m., June 24.

Warwickshire

Sutton Coldfield: Town Hall, 8 p. m., June 25.

Yorkshire

Leeds (Fourth Church): The Crescent Picture House, Dewsbury Road, Leeds 11, 3 p. m., June 20.

Netherlands

Arnhem: Musis Sacrum Telperplein, 4 p. m., June 20. In Dutch.

United States

Connecticut

Milford: Milford Town Hall, 8:15 p. m., June 17.

Illinois

Chicago (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, Harvard Avenue and Marquette Road, 3:30 p. m., June 13.
Chicago (Eighth Church, Colored): Church Auditorium, Michigan Avenue at Forty-fourth Street, 8 p. m., June 14.
Glencoe: Church Auditorium, 230 Beach Road, 8 p. m., June 15.
Paris: High School Auditorium, Main and Crawford Streets, 8 p. m., June 15.
Waukegan: Masonic Temple, 220 North Sheridan Road, 8 p. m., June 14.

Indiana

Bedford: Community Room, Court House, 8 p. m., June 14.
Seymour: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., June 17.

Iowa

Charles City: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., June 18.
Clarinda: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., June 13.

Maine

Bath: Church Edifice, North Street, 8 p. m., June 14.
Camden: Church Edifice, 3:30 p. m., June 13.

Michigan

Cadillac: Congregational Church, 8:30 p. m., June 17.
Monroe: Monroe High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., June 13.
Otsego: Auditorium, Otsego High School, 8 p. m., June 18.

Minnesota

Excelsior: Excelsior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., June 17.
Rochester: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., June 17. Radiocast Station KROC.

Nebraska

Beatrice: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., June 17.
Norfolk: Ballroom, Hotel Norfolk, 3 p. m., June 13. Radiocast Station WJAG.

New Hampshire

Dover: Auditorium, Municipal Building, 4 p. m., June 13.

New Jersey

Pompton Lakes: Schuyler Colfax High School Auditorium, Lakeside Avenue, 3:30 p. m., June 13.

New York

Bath: Haverling High School, 3:30 p. m., June 13.
Great Neck: Great Neck High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., June 15.
Huntington: Central High School, Melville Road, South Huntington, 3:15 p. m., June 13.
Middletown: Masonic Temple, 112 North Street, 8:15 p. m., June 14.

Ohio

Ashtabula: High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., June 13.
Geneva: Municipal Building, 8 p. m., June 14.
Newark: Church Edifice, Hudson Avenue at Wyoming Street, 8:15 p. m., June 17.

Bend: Allen School Auditorium, East Third Street, between Franklin and Greenwood, 8 p. m., June 18.

Pennsylvania

Meadville: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., June 13.

Washington

Anacortes: Church Edifice, Eighth Street and K Avenue, 8 p. m., June 15.
Edmonds: Edmonds High School, 8 p. m., June 17.
Seattle (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, Forty-second Avenue S. W. and West Lander Street, 8 p. m., June 14.

Wisconsin

Delavan: Delavan Theater, 3 p. m., June 13.
Oshkosh (Second Church): Merrill Junior High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., June 15.
Wausau: First Methodist Church, Third and Franklin Streets, 8 p. m., June 15.

Lehman Signs Bill Previously Vetoed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., June 7—After a conference with State Senator John J. McNaboe (D) of New York City, Gov. Herbert H. Lehman has signed a bill passed by the last legislature to establish a bureau of narcotic control in the state department of health. His signature to the measure followed a veto he had exercised on the bill on May 31.

Since disapproving of the narcotic control bill, Governor Lehman said that facts had been submitted to him which, in his opinion, justified him now giving it his approval.

The measure carries an appropriation of $25,000 and provides for the setting up of an advisory board and an enforcement field force of investigators. The object of the bill is to stamp out the illicit sale of narcotics.

90 Visiting Educators To Teach at Columbia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 7—Ninety visiting educators from colleges and universities in the United States, Canada and Europe will join the faculty of Teachers' college for the thirty-eighth annual summer session of Columbia university, beginning July 12, according to Dr. Walter E. Hager, secretary of Teachers' college.

Dr. Hager stated that it is the practice of the college regularly to draw upon the faculties of leading educational institutions to augment its summer school staff.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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POLMET, the wonderful polishing cloth that cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder; approved by "Good Housekeeping Institute"; sells at 25c; big profits; sample free. F. C. GALE CO., Dept. 102, 15 Edinboro St., Boston, Mass.

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Attractive guest building, large estate, private beach, sailing, golf; instruction in swimming, riding, tennis, music, art and languages optional; excellent cuisine. Arrangements for transportation to Christian Science services: $22.50 week up. Brewster, Mass.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, 226-232-236-264-270 Bay State Rd.—Owned by Boston University, fronting Charles River, all outside exposure, 8 minutes to Park St., 4-5-6 rooms, bath, refrigeration, resident manager, 226 Bay State Rd., Apt. 3. Ken. 2444 or superintendent in each house.

BOSTON—Very smart one and two room furnished and unfurnished balcony apartments on lease. 69 Bay State Road. KENmore 1680.

BOSTON—Cool, airy 4-room suite at much reduced subrental; No. 41 at 74 Fenway; renewal after September optional. LAF. 4306 days.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON, 222 Beacon St.—One room and bath to sublet for July and August; convenient location. Tel. Com. 9582.

BOSTON, 111 Norway St.—2-room kitchenette apartment available for immediate use; furnished. Tel. COM. 8716.

SUBLET, July and August—2 beautiful rooms, bath, kitchenette; hotel near The Mother Church; overlooking park. Box J-35, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SUBLET attractively furnished one room, bath, complete kitchen, $50.00; ccol, quiet. Supt., 16 East 98th St., N. Y. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Attractively furnished three room, kitchen, bath; desirable location near Nat'l Cathedral; June 1-Sept. 15. Cl. 6208.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

CARS to all points of interest to Christian Scientists; also historical points; chauffeur guides; cars also by the hour. KEN. 1022. Charles W. Cosman, 95 Gainsboro St., Boston.

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CAMPS AND COTTAGES

LONG ISLAND, N. Y.—Small cottage 100 years old on secluded private estate on Great South Bay; furnished, $30 month to the right people only; car necessary. Address C. F. N., Moriches.

POCONOS, PA., South Sterling—Month of July; 6-room cottage; all modern conveniences. MISS MARIE RUMPP, 5710 Wissahickon Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

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MRS. NELLIE BARTLETT, 801 Elm St., Manchester, N. H.—Individually designed corsets, Gossard and other makes; many satisfied customers.

COUNTRY BOARD

FORGE RIVER FARM HOUSE, Center Moriches, Long Island, N. Y.—Every modern comfort and refinement; home-raised food; ideal rest home. Phone Center Moriches 34.

POCONO MTS.—Attractive, quiet farm away from traffic; brook near house; swimming, tennis; fine meals; 3 hrs. from New York; refined Americans; $16 to $23; booklet; telephone Mt. Pocono 36R11. MRS. C. EDWARD PALMER, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa.

WARREN, MASS., Cutler Farm—All modern improvements; one mile from Warren; shaded, screened porch; home-grown products; quiet, refined, restricted; weekly $12, monthly $40. ELIAS H. CUTLER, Phone 202.

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CHESTER, NOVA SCOTIA—Modern colonial house, 8 rooms, 2 baths, 2 lavatories, 2-car garage; beautiful views, water front. MRS. H. S. BRADFORD, 25 Park St., Brookline, Mass. BEAcon 1390.

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UNUSUAL VALUES—Fur Coats, Scarfs, fine quality, newest styles; ready-to-wear or custom-made; reliable fur storage, repairing, remodeling; low summer rates. CHARLES E. MORRIS, 332 Seventh Ave., corner W. 29th St., New York City. 4th Floor. Longacre 5-4047.

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AT ONCE—Governess in year round private school for special children; state qualifications and references; Christian Scientist preferred. DEANWOOD SCHOOL, Box W, Shelton, Conn.

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Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, on June 13; July 4, 11; Aug. 1, 8; shortwave station W1XAL, 10:12 a. m. (15.2mc) and 7 p. m. (6.04mc), on Sept. 5.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 990kc, on July 4, Aug. 1, Sept. 5.

New York

New York—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on June 13, 20, 27.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc; also W8XK, 15.2mc, on June 20, July 18, Aug. 15.

Central States

Illinois

Chicago—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WCFL, 970kc; also W9XAA, 11.48mc, on June 13, 20, 27; July 4, 11, 18, 25; Aug. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29.

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc., on July 4, Aug. 1, Sept. 5.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHK, 1390kc, on June 13, 27; June 11, 25; Aug. 8, 22.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WFDM, 560mc, on June 20; July 4, 18; Aug. 1, 15.

Mountain States

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on June 27, July 25, Aug. 22.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on June 13, 20, 27; July 4, 11, 18, 25; Aug. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on July 4, Aug. 1, Sept. 5.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc; on June 13, 20, 27; July 4, 11, 18, 25; Aug. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Our Famous Five Point Fur Storage Service
Combining five important services at the one low price of $8.00 on valuation to $100. Cleaning and glazing, making minor repairs; calling for furs; insurance on furs and storage in our modern vaults, located on the premises. Dial 2-4681 and our driver will call.
Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.
PORTLAND, ME.

A DEPENDABLE WATCH
Gives Constant Satisfaction
We sell only watches of proved and guaranteed reliability
Carter Brothers Co.
Jewelers
521 CONGRESS ST. PORTLAND, ME.

100 Engraved Visiting Cards, White or Ivory, $2.65
Engraved Copper Plate Free with Order
Loring, Shore & Harmon
Portland, Maine

LAMEY-WELLEHAN
The Florsheim and Arch Preserver Shoes
for Men and Women
539 CONGRESS STREET

Langley's
J. LANGLEY
530-634 Congress St.
599 Congress St.
Union Station
212 Middle St.
Famous for Quality Food and Service When in Portland, give us a call

Randall & McAllister
Anthracite Coal Bituminous
Distributors for Maine
D. & H. Cone Cleaned Anthracite
Sewell Seam, Pool One, Navy Standard, New River
Coke—Ford Charcoal Briquettes
Shell Oil

J. R. Merrill & Co. JEWELERS Portland, Me.
Choice New Sterling Gifts

SOUTH PORTLAND

'blue coal'
New England Coke, Fuel Oils
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
51 MAIN STREET
Dial 3-3858

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

R. M. ROUSE
E. S. QUARNGESSER
FRUEHAUF TRAILERS
WARNER-FRUEHAUF TRAILER CO.
33 EAST LEE ST. MAIN OFFICE PH. SOUTH 1711

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE
(Continued)

Quality Period Furniture
Complete Groupings and Occasional Pieces for Every Room in the Home

WM. P. STEIN COMPANY
225 W. SARATOGA ST. PLAZA 3388
Refinishing — Renovating

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1046, 9:00 A. M. to 11 A. M. except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CITY COAL COMPANY
Old Company's Lehigh Anthracite
87½ So. Main St. Phone 3080
EDWIN H. FIRTH, Mgr.

GORDON'S FISH MARKET
Fresh Halibut
Fresh Mackerel
and Lobsters!
Also a Complete Line of MONARCH Canned Goods
12 Pleasant Street, Tel. 594

WALK-OVER SHOES
Holeproof Hosiery
THORNE SHOE CO.
94 North Main Street

HOYT FUNERAL SERVICE
CONCORD, N. H. TEL. 33
Lady Assistant

Hoyt-Ranney Funeral Service
PENACOOK, N. H. TEL. 38

HARPER METHOD
is a specialized service a beauty system far different from the usual.

A visit to our shop will convince you.
Harper Method Shop
4 PARK STREET, Phone 2301

DRI-SHEEN PROCESS
"Food for Fabrics"
Member

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD
(Continued)

3 COMPLETE
Grocery Stores
Carrying your favorite Monitor-advertised food products.
Featuring Our
TAM-O-SHANTER BRAND
Canned Goods
The Economy Store 41 Washington Street
The Gifford Store 81 South Street
The Concord Public Market 9 North Main Street

CONCORD PUBLIC MARKET
The Best of Everything for Your Table
9 North Main Street, Concord, N. H.

Fitch's Tea Room
for Lunch or Dinner
Candies and Ices
24 North Main Street, Concord, N. H

You'll always do better at LINCOLN'S 26 Pleasant St.
Concord's Leading Home Furnishers
Headquarters for the Nationally Advertised
WILBUR COON SHOES
TONKIN & FRASER
63 NORTH MAIN STREET

The Furniture House
Fine Mahogany and Whitney Maple for all rooms; rugs, mattresses; gifts.
17 School Street Concord, N. H.
Better Food at Moderate Prices

PRISCILLA GARDEN
Restaurant and Soda Spa
Tel. 2825 43 N. Main Street

DOVER

Jim's Service Station
Texaco Certified Service
Marfak Lubrication
Ask about our 40 for 1 Service
624 Central Ave. Tel. 57

Walk-Over
See our Window Display of
SUMMER SHOES
for Men and Women
MORRILL BUILDING, DOVER, N. H.

PALM BEACH SUITS
and Slacks for Men and Boys
TAILORED BY GOODALL
Palm Beach
FROM THE GENUINE CLOTH
LOTHROPS-FARNHAM COMPANY

Be Ready for the White Season
See Our New White Coats, Hats and Dresses
The Season Is Short—Buy Early—Rates Low—Early Spring Coats at Reduced Prices
SERVICE SHOP Inc.
HELEN EMERY, Room 6, Morrill Bldg.

BERNARD'S
Exclusive Millinery
Now Showing the Latest Styles in
SUMMER HATS
388 Central Avenue

UNITED BUTCHERS
Morrill Building
Choice Meat - Poultry
DAERIS MORRILL BLDG.
Air Conditioned
RESTAURANT
Centrally Located
Special Luncheon, 40c, 50c, 60c
BREAKFAST SERVED

SAVOIE SILK SHOPPE
MORRILL BLDG.
Choice Fabrics
by the yard in beautiful designs, for your summer outfit. Accessories in Neckwear, Gloves, Hosiery, Undies, Corsets.

LACONIA

When in the LAKE REGION visit
Lougee - Robinson Co.
Northern New England's Great Furniture Store
We specialize in furnishing summer homes, hotels and camps.
657 MAIN ST. LACONIA, N. H.

J. P. PITMAN & CO.
519 MAIN ST.
Sporting Goods, Hardware, Oils
Hunting and Fishing Licenses Issued

OSCAR A. LOUGEE CO.
Laconia's Leading
DRY GOODS STORE
Everything in yard goods
Ladies' and Misses' Apparel

MANCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2502-M daily. 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER
(Continued)

SUMMER STRAWS
that will add laurels and set off your costumes—at Manchester Millinery Shop.

MARY CAHILL
Summer Dresses
Vacations—Country Club Dances
The dresses you'll be proud to wear. Smart Embroidered Voiles and Organdy Wash Dresses.
LILI CHARTIER
66 Hanover Street

Ye Quaker Shop
Why not do one of the lovely
Crocheted Table Cloths
on your Summer Vacation?
Come in and see our model.
Ye QUAKER SHOP
59 Hanover Street

GRADUATION GIFT
Give a Hamilton Watch and you will have not only a watch of beauty but of lasting dependable value, yet at a moderate price.
GUY N. RUITER
922 Elm St. First Floor Phone 3400

J. HODGE CO.
Manufacturers of Builders' Finish
MARTIN-SENOUR
Monarch Paint
100% PURE
Interior, Exterior, Quick Drying Enamels, Varnishes.
Office and Factory, 485 Elm Street

CALL 5772
For Automobile Insurance
of All Kinds
Robert S. Perkins Co.

Green Acres Farm Dairy.
Pasteurized and Raw Milk
263 South Mammouth Road
PHONE 3294

YOUR DOLLARS
Get More at Sears
Easy payments on washing machines, radios, cleaners, tires, furniture, etc.
Sears, Roebuck and Co.
652 Elm Street Phone 3901

Burnett's
Ice Cream Liquid Mix
Steele's Service Stores
813 CHESTNUT PHONE 296 756 ELM ST. PHONE 4567

NASHUA

MOORE'S MARKET
GROCER
Recommended by chefs
RUMFORD ALL-PHOSPHATE Baking Powder
The two-to-one leavener
31 MAIN STREET PHONE 2800

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Manhattan

THE FUNERAL CHURCH
TRafalgar 7-8200
For your convenience, a charming chapel at no extra cost! Utmost privacy assured. Phone day or night.
FRANK E. CAMPBELL

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

A Complete Line of
MEATS AND GROCERIES
Beardsley's
First Quality Peanut Butter
James A. Eddy Sons
237 Thames Street
Tel. 109

GUSTAVE J. S. WHITE
INCORPORATED
Real Estate and Insurance
37 Bellevue Avenue Tel. 4200

GREASON'S LAUNDRY
The Best in Laundry Service
387 THAMES ST. Phone 2417

KAY'S For Shoes
"Famous Makes from Famous Makers"
New England's largest shoe store of its kind.
HANDBAGS - HOSIERY
158-160 Thames Street

The Century Store
WILLIAM LEYS
DRY GOODS COMPANY
Telephone 2100 135-137 Thames St.

"Say it with Flowers"
Stewart Ritchie, *Florist*
Member of the Florist Telegraph Delivery Association
22 Washington Square Tel. 918
Greenhouses Tel. 86
Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT
(Continued)

NEWPORT OIL BURNER CORP.
TIMKEN
SILENT AUTOMATIC OIL BURNERS
EXPERT FURRIERS
TAILORING
to Ladies and Gentlemen
ALTERATIONS
MacLENNAN
207 Thames Street Tel. 940

PROVIDENCE

ROLLINSON *and* HEY
PRINTERS
45 RICHMOND STREET

WICKFORD

The Wickford Garage
SUNOCO — TYDOL
TEXAS — ESSO
GREASING — WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Dock and Water Front Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

VIRGINIA

HAMPTON

WERTHEIMER-CONNER INC.
Clothiers
MEN and BOYS
HAMPTON, VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG

SHEARD'S HAIR SHOPPE
Expert Service in All Lines of Beauty Culture
613 Church St. Telephone 4221

CRUTCHFIELD'S
Cleaners and Dyers
Telephones 504-505-506
Lynchburg, Virginia

DOYLE *Florist*
(Members of the Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association)
Flowers according to Doyle
Telephone 892 708 Main St.

BIBEE'S
Lynchburg's Own Chain
Groceries — Choice Meats

White Star Steam Laundry
TELEPHONE 812
We Specialize in Washing Blankets and Window Shades
We also have
FINISHED FAMILY SERVICE
ROUGH DRY
THRIFTY SERVICE
WET WASH

D. MOSES & CO.
New Sports and Dress Apparel for All Summer Occasions
Telephone 861
916 Main St. Lynchburg, Va.

MILLNER'S
THE SHOPPING CENTER
Select MILLNER'S Cotton Frocks for Cool Summer Chic.
TELEPHONE 3040

NEWPORT NEWS

FALCONER'S
3111 WASHINGTON AVENUE
Roger & Gallet products sold here also complete stock of other well-known toilet goods.
Harvell's Service Station
Standard Esso Dealer
GAS—OIL—ACCESSORIES
Washing—Polishing—Greasing
1428 Kecoughtan Road at Wythe Cor.
Phone 9165, Newport News, Va.

NORFOLK

"Better Furniture —For Less"
Smith Furniture
WM. F. SMITH & COMPANY
422 Granby St. Norfolk, Va.

W. C. SWARTZ CO., Inc.
A great store that saves shoppers time by making it possible to do all one's buying in one place. Saves money by offering the best possible value at each price.
D. P. PAUL CO.
Largest Jewelers South
Featuring fine Blue White Diamonds since 1847 . . . A complete stock of sterling silver
Visit our beautiful Gift Shop, second floor
NORFOLK :: VIRGINIA

VIRGINIA

NORFOLK
(Continued)

Compco DYE WORKS INC.
DRY CLEANERS
Cleaning—Pressing—Repairing
Dial 23618
Six Stores in Norfolk

Thirty-three Years of Service to Tidewater Virginia
Shulman & Co.
Men's and Boys' Clothiers
Granby Street at City Hall Avenue
Visit Our
LADIES' GIFT SHOP
ROBT. G. RAWLS, Pres.-Treas. DAVID A. RAWLS, Vice-Pres.
DAVID A. RAWLS, Inc.
GOWNS CHAPEAUX
WRAPS FURS
SPORTS
108-110 W. Plume Street (Law Bldg.)
HAIR CARE and BEAUTY

Benson's
Phone 25841 117 W. PLUME STREET *Next to Arther Morris* NORFOLK, VA.

PORTSMOUTH

STANDARD HARDWARE Corp.
HARDWARE *and* BUILDING MATERIALS
603 Middle St. Ph. Portsmouth 1061

RICHMOND

A TRIBUTE WHICH LIVES ON
Let Us Help You Select a
MEMORIAL
of Refinement and Simplicity
Henwood and Wilson
413 S. Cherry St.
Dial 27340 RICHMOND VA

"Richmond's Leading Jewelers"
SCHWARZSCHILD Brothers
Broad at Second Richmond, Va.

The Ewart Cafeterias
112-114 NORTH FIFTH STREET
112-114 Market St. Norfolk, Va. 522 13th St., N. W. Washington, D. C.
Excellent Food at Moderate Prices

T & T LAUNDRY COMPANY
INCORPORATED
"Mother's Real Helper"
927 to 933 W. MARSHALL STREET
DIAL 3-1911

ROANOKE

QUALITY PRODUCTS
Bush Flora Shoe Co.
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

GARST BROS. DAIRY INC.
DIAL 5501

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

LOUISE C. CLAYTON
BEAUTY SHOP
Coiffure Reflections
Expert Service and Advice Pertaining to Branches of Beauty Culture
Coyle & Richardson Store
Phone Cap. 27-151
Branch 13

CLARKSBURG

O. J. Morrison Stores Co.
"West Virginia's Economy Centers"
LOCATED IN

CHARLESTON	HUNTINGTON
CLARKSBURG	LOGAN
CLENDENIN	MORGANTOWN
FAIRMONT	RIPLEY
GRAFTON	SPENCER
WEST UNION	POINT PLEASANT

ONE COAT COVERS NU-ENAMEL 165 BRUSH MARKS
Henry A. Spencer
PLUMBING, HEATING, WIRING
432 W. PIKE ST. TELEPHONE 199

THE UNION NATIONAL BANK
CAPITAL
$500,000.00

BLANCHE R. CROPP
Tailored Gowns Knox Hats
200 Walnut St. Phone 2789

Square Deal Shoe Shop
PATSY NASH, *Proprietor*
Best of Workmanship
Prices Reasonable
We Call For and Deliver
PHONE 2661

ANDERSON'S
"The State's Largest Restaurant"
407 WEST MAIN
F. H. Johnson, Mgr.

CLARKSBURG
(Continued)

ALLMAN BROS.
Fancy Groceries
Meats and Produce
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
236 MILFORD ST. Phone 74, 75, 76, 77

HUNTINGTON

METHENY SHOE SHOP
Expert Shoe Repairing
331 NINTH STREET DIAL 4932
1029 THIRD AVENUE

MORGANTOWN

The Vanity Fair
315 High Street
Smart New Negligees and House Coats

Kropff Bros.
Jewelry
Metropolitan Theatre Building
MORGANTOWN, W. VA.

Thomas Cleaners Inc.
Dependable Dry Cleaning and Pressing
231 Pleasant Street Phone 22

WHEELING

EAT AT
HENDERSON'S
(Air Cooled)
TWELFTH AND CHAPLINE STREET
(Opp Post Office)
BREAKFAST : : LUNCH
DINNER

Canada

ALBERTA

BANFF

THE ODD CRAFT SHOPS
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S WEAR
IMPORTED NOVELTIES
SOUVENIRS
Blanket Sport Coats a Specialty

CALGARY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Calgary M 2866 9:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Phone M 9266 Res. Phone H 2523
Flowers for All Occasions
STANLEY HENDERSON
Florist
814 FIRST STREET WEST

Ashdown's
HARDWARE — CALGARY
Quality and Service
Builder's and Kitchen Hardware
"Magic Chef" Gas Ranges
"Enterprise" Coal Ranges
Electricals, Silverware, etc.

FRANK C. LOWE
Insurance Advisor
Specializing in
Retirement Annuity Bonds
Representing
CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO.
R 2011 R 1376

Finest Dairy Products
CO-OP MILK and CREAM
NUMAID BUTTER
Phone M-5426 for Service

CAROLYN MILLER JESSIE MILLER
"Always Something New"
Scarfs—Handkerchiefs—Flowers
Miss Miller's Hat Shop
303 1st St. West Phone M-7833

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"
Phone M 4344 *Estimates Given*

Crossland & Beale, Ltd.
DECORATORS
WALL PAPER and PAINTS
City Hall Corner

PERMANENT WAVES
Genuine Merle Steam, Eugene and Machineless

Reg. $10. for	$7.50	Reg. $8.50. for	$6.00
Reg. $7.50. for	$5.00	Reg. $6.50. for	$4.25
Regular $5.00. for	$3.50		

Dorine Kay Beauty Salon
221 EIGHTH AVE. WEST PHONE M2979

KRAFT'S QUALITY FURS
We Have a Full Range of
COATS and NECKPIECES
EXPERT FUR REMODELING
KRAFT THE FURRIER LTD.
Est. 1908 222 8th Ave. W Calgary

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE"
6c per pound
PHONE R 2051
730 2ND AVE., WEST Calgary

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

CALGARY
(Continued)

PIGGLY WIGGLY
Hudson's Bay Company
When in Calgary
Shop With Confidence At "The Bay"
PHONE M 83

EDMONTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 27763. 9 to 12 daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
Smarter Fashions at Moderate Prices
JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED
Hudson's Bay Company
Do as thousands of Western Canadians are doing: Follow that good old western custom and trade with the "Bay."

GENERAL SALES
Ltd.
10123 - 102 Street
FRIGIDAIRE
Made only by General Motors
BEAUTIFUL DEB-U FROCKS
Exclusive with us
Walk-Rite
STYLE SHOPPE LTD.
10171-3 101 STREET

Edmonton's Leading Shoe Store
Quality Shoes That Are New
X-Ray fitting on all purchases.
Sterling Shoes Ltd.
10150 Jasper Avenue Edmonton

Royal Typewriters
Rentals Rebuilts
Agents
Phillips Typewriter Co., Ltd.
10115 — 100 STREET

Edmonton City Dairy
LIMITED
Phone 25151 109 St. and 102 Ave

THOMPSON & DYNES
LIMITED
ALADDIN SILK HOSIERY
$1 $1.50 $2
Exclusive Distributors

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

ZORIC

ODORLESS DRY CLEANING
new CLEANERS · LAUNDERERS METHOD
Three-Seven-Two Burnell Street
Phone 37-222
WINNIPEG, MAN.

RED & WHITE STORES
Preference Given to Made-in-Canada Goods, Operated Co-operatively, Sponsored in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office: WINNIPEG, CANADA
Launderers Dry Cleaners
For quick and efficient service in Laundry and Dry Cleaning

Rumford's
Phone . . . 86311
THE ABSOLUTELY SAFE MILK
Crescent Milk
Crescent Creamery Company, Ltd.
Sherburn Street Winnipeg 37-101
Dependable Service
For Every Member of the Family

Peerless Laundry
55-59 PEARL ST. Phone 22818

ASHDOWN'S
MAIN STREET AT BANNATYNE AVE.
Specializing in Quality
Hardware, Paints, Kitchenware, Electricals, Sporting Goods, Furniture, Floor Coverings.
Reasonable Prices—Prompt Service

WINNIPEG
(Continued)

Hudson's Bay Company
INCORPORATED 2nd MAY, 1670
Your Bridal Coiffure
Will be an exquisite setting for misty veil and "going-away" hat if created by the "Bay" hair stylists! Inquire about our controlled permanents!
"Bay" Beauty Salon, Third Floor

"By every test the very best"
CITY DAIRY
Limited
MILK CREAM BUTTER
Hail Driver or Phone 87-647

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Baker 3320 Daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Home Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk, Powdered Buttermilk.
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor Kitchener St. Catharines Peterborough Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

HAVE YOU TRIED Jackson's THORO-BAKE BREAD?
• The loaf with the crispy crust •
JACKSON'S BREAD Limited

Acme Farmers Dairy Ltd.
Milk
Cream—Butter
Ice Cream
GARFIELD 2334

"Hill's Better Bread"
ROLLS AND CAKES
R. B. HILL'S BAKERY
139 Charlton Avenue West
Phone Baker 5535—A driver will call

Importers British Woolens and Haberdashery
BURBERRY COATS BORSALINO HATS
FASHION-CRAFT
51-53 KING STREET EAST
P. L. GAHAGAN Mgr Tel. BAKER 2786

In HAMILTON
IT'S
WILSON'S SHOE STORE
Established in '63
73 KING STREET, EAST
Shoes Rebuilt Like New
SUPER "SERVIS" SHOE REBUILDERS
"The Utmost in Service"
Just Phone—We Do the Rest

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Fairmont 218 7 A. M. — 5 P. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
Up-to-the-Minute Prices
SHOES - STOCKINGS
226 Dundas Street Met. 5235

DELICIOUS
Canada Bread
OVER 100 VARIETIES of Cakes and Sweet Goods
DELIVERED FRESH DAILY
E. D. Redfearn, Mgr Met. 944

Ontario Furniture Ltd.
HOMEFURNISHERS
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met. 1178

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS
Try Our Thrifty Service
All flat work finished.
Shirts with This Service, 10c each
437 Richmond St. Met. 5100
ADAM PALMER, Branch Manager

ONTARIO

LONDON
(Continued)

Cairncross' The Chemists
Coty Perfumes
Face Powder—Compacts
Six Dependable Stores
Most Complete Stock at
399 RICHMOND ST. MET. 14

Carling Insurance Agency
We Solicit Your Continued Good Will and Patronage
We represent thirty of the largest companies for every form of insurance.
MARKET LANE, London Met. 2322

For Fine Stationery Office Equipment School Supplies
Wendell Holmes Book Shops
London (2 Shops) St. Thomas 1

Jackson
Cleaner and Dyer
of Recognized Ability
LONDON and SARNIA
6 Telephones—6 Motor Deliveries

"SUPERTEST"
TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.

CUMMING
The Clothier
SPRING STYLE PARADE
Showing the Smartest in Clothing, Furnishings and Hats
For men and young men. Prices to please.
248 DUNDAS STREET MET. 7582
Stores Also at Stratford and Galt

COURTESY—
SERVICE—
SATISFACTION
at
Smallman & Ingram Limited
"Western Ontario's Big Department Store"

Middlesex Motors Ltd.
Ford
30 employees. Fender and Body Bumping. Repair all cars. "Noted for service."
447 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. Met. 1840

OTTAWA

DEVLINS
The Great Fur and Specialty Shop of Western Canada
The R. J. Devlin Co. Limited
FURS
Men's Apparel Women's Apparel
76 SPARKS STREET

McINTOSH & WATTS
Queen 4049
245 Bank Street
China Glass
Gifts
Cutlery Kitchenware

INSURANCE GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN
Since 1870 Limited Ottawa Q 500

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO. Ltd.
Invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
The Ottawa Evening Citizen

R. & P. Powell GROCER
Q. 205
Wright's Silver Cream
Cor. Elgin and Gilmour Sts. Ottawa

MURPHY-GAMBLE LIMITED
Face Powder Toilet Soap

ROGER & GALLET
F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
FUEL MERCHANTS
Dustproof Coal and Coke
Q. 6800 234 Bank Street

TORONTO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hy 7298. 8:00 A. M. to 1:00 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Callow Brothers
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1356
COR. ADELAIDE AND VICTORIA STS. TORONTO

CHISHOLMS SHOES
Scientifically Fitted by X-Ray
2866 Dundas St. W. JU. 8567

We Specialize in
Tinting, Hair Dyeing and Permanent Waving
Scarfe & Anderson
Hairdressers
4 DUNDAS ST. E. (SUITE 6) EL. 9919

SEE NEXT PAGE

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

A FIRMER FOUNDATION
Thin Clothing Makes
BETTER CORSETING ESSENTIAL
If pleasing appearances are to be preserved.
Light, Airy Garments OR THE STOUTER KINDS
AVAILABLE FOR MUCH OR LITTLE
GIRDLES
ENSEMBLES
BRASSIERES
Front or Back LACERS
Woolnough Shop
Kate J. Nicol
32 BLOOR W. RA 2129

The Hoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

All Kinds of Printing and yet only one kind—Good Printing.
McLEOD & KENNEY
Commercial and Society PRINTERS
89 CHURCH STREET Phone Elgin 7906

Ellen Bradley's Grill
7 ADELAIDE EAST
Good Food, Well Cooked, Nicely Served
(WE CATER FOR BANQUETS)

STOP & SHOP
Choice Meats, Fruits and Vegetables, Quality Groceries
Use the Phone—We Deliver

DRESSMAKING
Specializing in Evening Wear
Suits—Coats—Dresses for all occasions
EDNA POTTER
4 ST CLAIR W. Room 3 MO 6255

It costs no more than just "Any Milk"
Caulfield's
SELECTED GRADE MILK
is satisfying more than 30,000 Toronto users
PHONE US TO CALL

WEAR FUNERAL SERVICE
Limited
J. A. WEAR, Manager
NEW FUNERAL HOME
2114 Queen St., East, at Wineva Ave.
Phones HO. 8721 and 7805
Lady Attendant

DOMINION MUTUAL INSURANCE AGENCY
DON S. HOOD, Representative
El. 1207 TORONTO Ly. 7794
25% Dividend Savings
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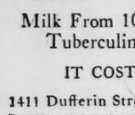

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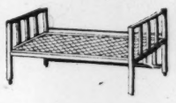
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Daily Features Page

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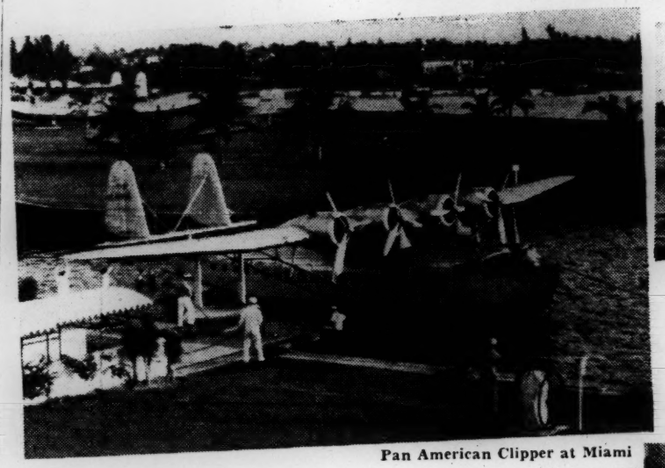
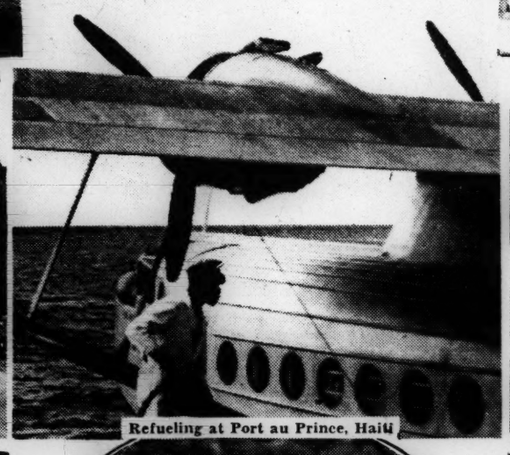


Pan American Clipper at Miami

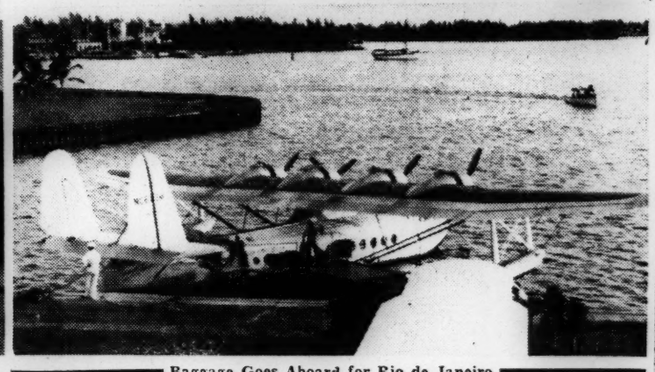
Clipper at San Pedro de Macoris, Santo Domingo

Passport Examination at Port au Prince

International Airport at Miami



Refueling at Port au Prince, Haiti



Baggage Goes Aboard for Rio de Janeiro

Shadow of Clipper Plane Over Haiti

Photographs by Robert Desmond, Boston

Come With Me To Mexico

31

Pachuca

From Ixmiquilpan on through Actopan to kilometer 92, which is the highest point on the Pan-American Highway, the climb is a gradual one. If you are following the indispensable little "Mexico by Motor," issued by the American Automobile Association, you may wonder at what is to befall you when you surmount the range which the mapmaker has made to look far more treacherous than the mountainous stretch between Tamazunchale and Zimapan. But if mountains obstruct the highway near kilometer 92, they are more real than apparent; for with almost imperceptible grades, over country that seems almost flat, you will attain the 8336-foot summit.

You will not need me to remind you to watch an extraordinary formation over to the left—the best view being obtained near kilometer 107. You may think at first that here is a gigantic carving of two old Spanish padres in the act of blessing the country. The eye-riveting figures (perhaps 300 feet high) are called Los Frailes (lose frah'-e-lace—"the friars").

At Colonia—largely a cluster of filling stations—a good road cuts back sharply to the left. It leads to that city of 45,000 nestling off in the mountains, Pachuca (Pah-choo'-kah), one of the world's greatest mining centers—15 per cent of the world's silver is mined here!

Back in 1521 Cortés found the Aztecs mining here; and since then some of the most colorful chapters in frenzied finance have been written around Pachuca. For example:

In 1739 the mines were supposedly exhausted; but along came Pedro José Romero de Terreros, a one-time mule driver, with 60,000 pesos burning a hole in his pants pockets—so he acquired the property. Don Pedro stumbled across some new ore deposits and became fabulously wealthy, gaining world reputation for his extravagances. Among his trifles was the lending of immense sums to the King of Spain and the building and equipping of at least two warships for His Majesty—for which he was made Count de Santa Maria de Regla.

Toward the close of the 18th century, a subterranean river burst into the mines, completely flooding them. An English company took over the seemingly ruined property in 1824; and shares with a par value of £100 were skyrocketed to £16,000 in the open market!

When the English reached the end of their rope, a local company bought the mines for $130,000—only to uncover a new bonanza, take out 80,000,000 pesos of precious metal, and sell what was left of the property to the present owners (Americans) for a reputed $4,000,000.

Pachuca—frenzied finance—whew!

Incidentally, the amalgamation process—collecting silver and gold particles by quicksilver—was invented here, in 1557, by Bartolomé de Medina. I used to think that I was the one who discovered it—back in high school, when I placed a drop of mercury in my hand, and saw it turn a gold ring to silver.—**Daily Features Editor.**

(To Be Continued)

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

We start the week off with an easy cryptogram—a comment by Washington Irving on the subject of Good Temper. As usual, each letter is represented throughout by another:

"IQQF VGORGT, NKMG C UWPPA FCA, UJGFU C DTKIJV-PGUU QXGT GXGTAVJKPI; KV KU VJG UYGGVGPGT QH XQKN CPF VJG UQQVJGT QH FKU-SWKGVWFG."

Factual Figuring

To the number of letters in the name of the Bay State —— add the number of letters in its capital city ——; subtract the number of different States which border on this state ——; multiply by the number of letters in the name of the Cape which is located off its east coast ——; and divide by the number of letters in the name of the ancient city of Europe of which the Bay State's capital city is frequently mentioned as the modern type ——. What is the answer?

Letter Changing

A Quincy, Mass., reader suggests going for a swim in the lake. In other words, try changing SWIM to LAKE in 9 moves.

How Much Did Each Donate?

Messrs. A, B, and C together donated $90.00 to a worthy cause. Mr. A gave 3 times as much as Mr. C, and Mr. B gave twice as much as Mr. C. How much did each donate?

Fun with Synonyms

Another list of words and their synonyms to start off the week. The first has been checked by way of example. Try matching the others:

1	liberal	credible	
2	animated	resplendent	
3	lawful	generous	1
4	awkward	obvious	
5	essential	boisterous	
6	scanty	inapt	
7	luminous	sprightly	
8	probable	legal	
9	clamorous	inadequate	
10	manifest	necessary	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

A Paying Teller

A well-known banker recently said that the qualifications of a first class teller are not limited to accuracy, neatness or speed.

"If I observe a teller gossiping with a customer, I do not reprimand him for not paying closer attention to his work.

"I want tellers who can gossip with customers, who can smile, who can make patrons enjoy their visit to the bank. These are the men I mark for promotion because they know how to keep business and my observation has been that if customers are thoroughly pleased, they will go out themselves and do two-thirds of the selling for you."—Whitsitt Impressions.

Daily Anecdote

In Reverse

He was a congressman, but kindness dictates that he shall remain nameless.

To a friend who had expressed some doubt regarding his policies, he retorted, "I'll have you know, sir, that I am walking in the footsteps of George Washington!"

"I see you are," replied the friend; "but for some reason unknown to me, you are headed the wrong way."

Quotation for Today

TEACH us delight in simple things
And mirth that has no bitter springs;
Forgiveness free of evil done,
And love to all men 'neath the sun.

—RUDYARD KIPLING

Brevities

San Francisco Chronicle: It's a small world, unfortunately. A dictator 4000 miles away gets up on the wrong side of the bed and scrap metal shoots up two cents a pound.

New Yorker: Harry Hopkins claims that poverty will come to an end in twenty years. Then farewell to alms.

Humorist: "What on earth do you call typical British summer weather?" asks an American visitor. "Rain, sunshine, tempests, or snow?" Yes.

Fort Lauderdale Free Press: Experience is about the only commodity on earth that you cannot buy on the easy-payment plan.

In Lighter Vein

Accurate Tuning

Two commercial travelers were swapping tall wireless stories in the presence of an old countryman whom they were trying to impress.

"You got a radio set?" asked one of the travelers.

"Yes, sorr," said the countryman. "I got a very good one."

"Does it have good selectivity?" asked the traveler, with a knowing wink at his companion.

"Well, yes," said the old fellow, "it has. The other night I was listening to a quartet, and I didn't like the tenor, so I just tuned him out and listened to the other three."—Montreal Herald.

Softies

The piano salesman knocked on the apartment door. A husky stevedore answered.

"Would you be interested in buying a baby grand piano?" asked the salesman.

"Where is it?" growled the dock worker.

"My dear man," smiled the salesman, "you didn't expect me to carry a piano with me, did you?"

"That's the trouble with you white-collar guys," sneered the stevedore. "You think you're too good to do a little manual labor."

—Humorist

"I've spent half of my life in India, you know. And talking about India—"

"—the other half!"

Explained

"William," said mother severely, "there were two pieces of cake in the pantry when I went out, and there is only one now. How is that?"

"I don't know," said William. "But it was dark, and I suppose I didn't see the other piece."—Atlanta Two Bells.

As Mickey Would Say It

The teacher was trying to impress upon her young pupils in the tenement district the importance of being original. She illustrated by saying: "Mickey, repeat these sentences in your own words: 'I see a cow. The cow is pretty. The cow can run'."

Mickey said: "Boy, lamp de cow. Ain't she a honey! An' I ast you, kin she take it on de lam?"

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

The Fast of the Fifth Month

During the period of their Exile in the land of Babylon, the Jews instituted a series of special fast days which were designed to commemorate certain sad events which had been among the causes of their captivity, or which, at any rate, had immediately preceded it.

We learn from Zechariah 8:19 that one of these fasts was held during the fifth month—known to the Jews as *Ab* (a term applied to a four-week period covering part of July and part of August according to our calendar). The object of this particular fast was to mark the burning of Jerusalem and its temple by the Babylonians, an event which occurred on "the seventh day ... in the fifth month" when Nebuzaradan "burnt the house of the LORD, and the king's house, and all the houses of Jerusalem," as recorded in II Kings 25:8f., proceeding, in addition, to break down "the walls of Jerusalem round about" (vs. 10).

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Snack Servers

An experienced woodworker has made and sold some clever and practical snack servers in the shape of porcupines. He cuts from wood a porcupine about 5 inches in length, which he mounts on a base a little longer; and on both sides in the arches back of the animal he drills a score or more small holes, to hold the toothpicks on which are to be stuck hors d'oeuvres. He enamels the porcupines light brown, putting in the features in black and white enamel—which make them look both amusing and realistic.

He has sold many of these animal snack servers to gift shops, and from door to door, for 75 cents each.—D. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "Good temper, like a sunny day, sheds a brightness over everything it is the sweetener of toil and the soother of disquietude."

Factual Figuring: 13 (Massachusetts) plus 6 (Boston), minus 5 (N. H., Vt., N. Y., Conn., R. I.), multiplied by 3 (Cod), and divided by 6 (Athens) equals 7.

Letter Changing: Swim, swam, seam, sear, lear, lead, lend, land, lane, lake.

How Much Did Each Donate?: A, $45; B $30; C, $15.

Fun With Synonyms: Liberal—generous; animated—sprightly; lawful—legal; awkward—inapt; essential—necessary; scanty—inadequate; luminous — resplendent; probable — credible; clamorous — boisterous; manifest—obvious.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The First Pupils

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Huntington, Ore.

An example of true courage was shown during the construction of a school building here recently. A bee martin, a beautiful little member of the kingbird family, chose a strange place for a nest. It was on top of a partition inside the first story of the building in course of construction.

During this time a large number of men were working around and above her nest—heavy hammering, dropping of timbers and bricks, splashing of mortar, and nailing being done within six inches of the nest. Also a cloudburst deluged the building, yet she and her mate stayed with the nest.

The four little ones were hatched by the time the roof was completed. Shortly after the eggs were hatched, a laborer in cleaning out the room, and not knowing about the birds, pulled the nest down and threw it outside. On having the situation explained, he rescued the family and nest and put them back in the old place.

When the time came to finish the room and put in the windows, the windows were left half open, so that the birds could fly in and take care of the nestlings; and at no time did the parents fail in their duties.

As the little birds began to fly, they used the schoolroom for their home; and a number of times they had to be taken from inside the windows and placed outside.

They are still making their home at the school where they were the first pupils.

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Ballot Vote Required

Question: Our bylaws read: "Two Readers shall be elected by ballot of the members, etc."

At a recent election all the candidates save one gradually withdrew their names, and after the seventh ballot one of the remaining two withdrew, leaving only one candidate who still lacked a few votes of the requisite number to elect. At this point, a member rose and moved that "the remaining candidate be declared unanimously elected by rising vote." Whereupon all members rose and this candidate was declared elected. Was this a violation of the bylaws?

Answer: Yes. If the bylaws require a ballot vote for a certain office, the vote must be taken that way even though there may be only one candidate. The requirement in the bylaws is to preserve the secrecy of the vote and this cannot be dispensed with without violation of that fundamental right.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Daily Deeds

Each player is given a pencil and a sheet of paper bearing a number (for later identification). These numbers are to be memorized by those holding them.

The players are told to write the word "Monday," and after it some outstanding piece of work which they performed on that day. The writing is then folded out of sight. Next the papers are passed to the left, and this time the players record what they accomplished on Tuesday. This procedure is carried out through the remaining days of the week.

The papers are then collected and returned to their owners, who read aloud, amid much hilarity, their daily deeds for the period. Sometimes a staid and elderly business man will learn, much to his surprise, that on Tuesday he "helped the ladies to piece a quilt"; "knitted a sweater for Jennie's baby" on Wednesday; and "fixed over his last winter's hat" on Thursday. Likewise, a slip of a girl will be amused to discover that she "loaded a truck and drove it 200 miles" on Friday; "moved the piano to another room" on Saturday; and "took her grandson for a walk" on Sunday.

It adds to the fun if some of the players report imaginary or ridiculous performances as their contributions to the weekly activities.—E. C., Melrose, Mass.

For the Scrapbook

Superstition

Superstition is not, as has been defined, an excess of religious feeling, but a misdirection of it, an exhausting of it on vanities of man's devising.—Whately.

Sympathy

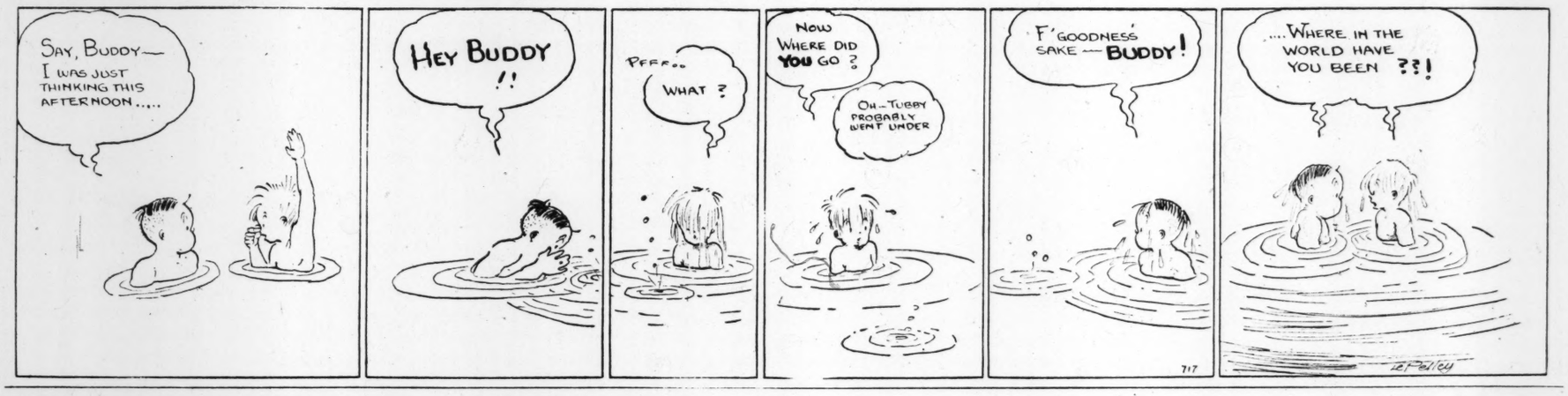
Next to love, sympathy is the divinest passion of the human heart.—Burke.

Education

The first thing education teaches you is to work alone.—Trader Horn.

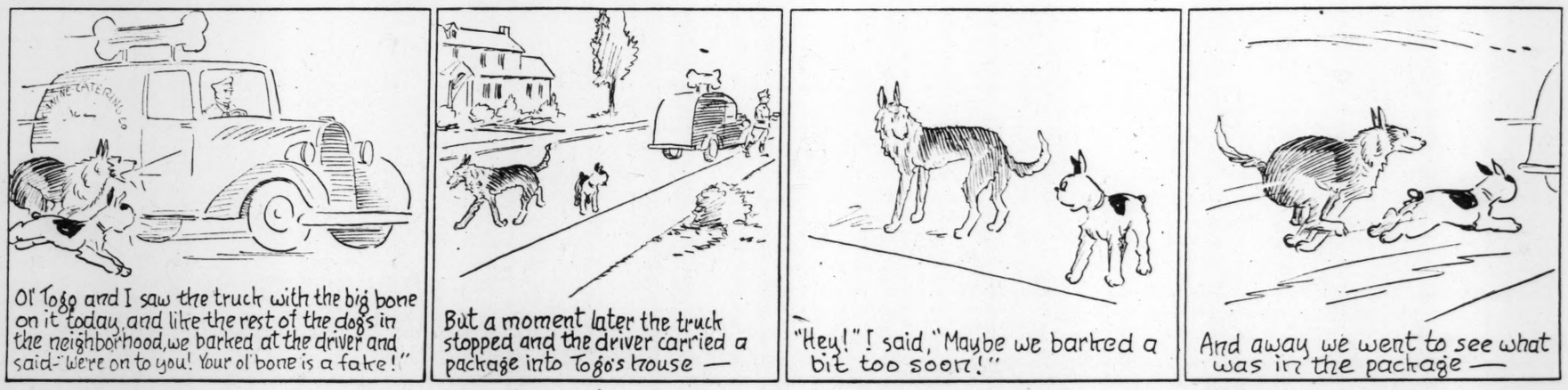
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Ups and Downs*

By LE PELLEY


SAY, BUDDY— I WAS JUST THINKING THIS AFTERNOON.....
HEY BUDDY !!
PFFF... WHAT ?
NOW WHERE DID YOU GO ?
OH—TUBBY PROBABLY WENT UNDER
F'GOODNESS SAKE—BUDDY!
....WHERE IN THE WORLD HAVE YOU BEEN ??!
717
LePelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Look Before You Bark!*

By CARMACK


Ol' Togo and I saw the truck with the big bone on it today, and like the rest of the dogs in the neighborhood, we barked at the driver and said- "We're on to you! Your ol' bone is a fake!"
But a moment later the truck stopped and the driver carried a package into Togo's house —
"Hey!" I said, "Maybe we barked a bit too soon!"
And away we went to see what was in the package —

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JUNE 7, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Self-Government Between Elections

ON NOVEMBER 3 of last year, while the votes in America's presidential election were being counted, this newspaper said:

> In unprecedented numbers citizens have performed their duty at the polls. But their obligation as citizens is not ended. Nor their opportunity. There remain the obligation and the opportunity to uphold good government in thought and act in all the relationships of citizenship.

On the two major issues which have arisen in the United States since the election, the people have well fulfilled this obligation and opportunity.

The question of remaking the Supreme Court was not submitted to the people in the election, but their mandate has been heard. The latest statement from the White House ill conceals the President's enforced decision to make the best of a bad bargain. He has now determined only to press for "the forest" of court reform; he declares he is not concerned about "the trees" of judicial appointments.

The President may not call this a retreat and history may record that he has retreated on one sector while advancing on a wide front. Yet the fact remains that the American people have unmistakably vetoed the attempt to overwhelm the Supreme Court. They have been helped by the court's own statesmanship and by the independence of congressional leaders and the press. But public opinion itself has been the decisive factor.

On the other major question—labor relations—the people have spoken less clearly but they are coming to certain conclusions and their mandate will be obeyed. It is evident that the vast body of American opinion had decided that labor was entitled to better conditions and to the right to bargain collectively. There is some evidence even that the economists' advocacy of a wider distribution of income as insurance of economic stability has won popular understanding. The people approved wage increases and were ready for some vigorous union activity for the purpose of organization.

There was considerable tolerance even of the sit-down strike in its early stages. But abuses quickly brought a turn in public opinion. The public wished to avoid violent ousting of sit-downers; it recognized that men may have some moral rights in their job; and hoped for some legal recognition of such rights; yet it knew too that the only possible basis for an orderly society is the upholding of the law as it exists. There may be further flouting of the law and new circumstances may call for redefinition of labor relations, but it is safe to say that the American people will demand obedience to law by workers as well as employers. Already the sit-down has gone out of the headlines.

The excesses and dictatorial methods of some sections of labor are building up a resistance in the public conscience. Such things as the present effort to censor and block the mails for the benefit of a union will not be tolerated. The one-sidedness of the Wagner Act is already calling forth demands for measures to make unions financially and legally responsible and to insure democratic control of their organization. There is good reason to believe that the public's sense of fair play is ready to balance up the scales again.

In both these big questions self-government has been in operation. Democracy operates not only at the ballot box but in the day-to-day thinking of the people. Where speech and press are free, such thinking takes effective action. Intelligence, fairness, common sense, conscience speak freely in America today. The American people may be well pleased with the manner in which they have spoken on two great issues. They should be alert to insure that those qualities continue to speak.

Electrified Flood Control

SNAP judgments are easy on such a subject as President Roosevelt's proposal for regional authorities to direct flood control, conservation and power production activities in seven major river basins of the United States. Probably they would be easier still if the program dealt with only one subject instead of linking together a number which are by their nature somewhat interrelated.

A considered judgment will distinguish between certain features of the legislation offered under the President's message, probably approving some portions and rejecting others.

For example, there is the choosing of sites for dams and reservoirs, forest preserves or erosion control works where they will do the most good in preventing floods or maintaining water levels for navigation. It is pretty obvious that this will be more soundly done from an engineering standpoint by a board which has the whole basin under its view than by the time-honored congressional method of allocating plums to this or that representative's district because it voted right in the last election or because he stands well with the White House or has hung around long enough to get a strategic committee berth.

On the other hand, there is very little if any reason why such elaborate provision as is advocated should be set up in most of these regions for the generating and distribution of electric power at the dams and reservoirs. This energy may be important in the Columbia Valley and possibly at Keokuk, on the upper Mississippi, but it is decidedly secondary in the Missouri, Arkansas or Ohio valley regions.

Originally electric power production was entirely incidental to flood control and navigation works. It is, of course, a by-product the Government could not afford to overlook. But the pending legislation tends to make the hydroelectric tail wag the whole flood control and conservation dog.

Of the two bills presented, that by Representative Joseph J. Mansfield is preferable on several points to the more ambitious one by the venerable Senator George W. Norris. It directs the activities of the regional boards to planning rather than administration, leaves the establishment of power authorities discretionary, and would have electric rates determined by the Federal Power Commission.

It is very questionable whether the United States ought to proceed to the setting up of further public power agencies until methods have been more definitely worked out and proved in the Tennessee Valley and at Boulder Dam on the Colorado.

Song in the Blossoms

NATURE'S symphony now approaches its crescendo. Migrant musicians, arriving from the tropics for two months past, offer a rapturous tone poem to match the glory of horse chestnut, wild cherry, and black locust, successors to the blossoming fruit trees. Hear it while ye may, music lovers! Soon nesting is past and the heated term arrives when songsters seek the coolest hollows and their notes are muted.

May brought the brown thrasher to sound his flute among the trees at dawn and at eventide. No bird of America, except perhaps the hermit thrush of the north woods, can equal the sheer, throbbing, full-throated, liquid beauty of the brown thrasher's tones. While the perfume of the blossoms fills one's nostrils and the soft mould springs under foot, it is a rare experience to observe one of these sweet singers of the woodland at his vespers, perched on a branch not much more than an arm's length away, seemingly unafraid.

Sometimes bird and wildflower colors seem to match. The goldfinch, which most know as "wild canary," twitters about, here where the cowslips line the brook, there where the celandine poppies nod their drooping heads. Bluets and Jacob's-ladder and gill-over-the-ground, the trailing mint that loves old farmyards, do their best to match the little indigo bunting. The piping cardinal seems to prefer the neighborhood of homes where flaming tulips or azaleas flash back the brilliance that darts among the leaves.

No music is now gayer than the thrasher's, no chattering laughter more sprightly than that of the clowning catbird, who interrupts his own song with a catcall; no notes happier than those of wren and robin, song sparrow and meadow lark. Orioles in the tulip trees, flickers in the horse chestnuts, warblers in the fragrant orchards—joyous season.

Fun and Freedom

THIS is a day when the power of kings lessens, but dictators, supplying new trappings for the old authority, rise in their places. A booklet recently placed on news stands, titled "Roosevelt for King; Program of the 'Royalist Party' of America," jestingly supposes that the American people believe democracy has failed, feel incapable of self-government and desire a ruler who will relieve them of responsibility. With tongue in cheek, the authors propose that Mr. Roosevelt be crowned "Franklin I, King of the United States" and that a new "Declaration of Dependents" be adopted, to read in part as follows:

> We hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men are not created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among them being Life and the pursuit of Happiness—but not Liberty; that one of our chief troubles has been too much Liberty; that Liberty has been completely tested in the 161 years between 1776 and 1937 and has been a flat failure; that as a nation we have proved our inability to govern ourselves; that inasmuch as men are born unequal, most men are delighted to have their thinking done for them.

All of which is sheer buffoonery, of course. But it does call attention to the well-known human weakness for shifting responsibility to someone else. It adds point to the humorous aphorism made famous oy Izaak Walton, "Everybody's business is nobody's business."

There appears far more danger of popular abdication of power in the United States than of its usurpation. If the booklet makes clearer in its genial way that blanket grants of power to the executive lead away from democratic processes and that popular understanding of, and a proper sense of citizen-responsibility for, national policies are necessary for the retention of democratic processes, it will do well.

Chelsea Keeps Its Literary Workshops

CHELSEA, in the face of a building boom which has reached impressive dimensions, has been able to preserve more of the links with its literary heroes than possibly any other quarter in London. While apartment blocks have gone up with amazing rapidity, the area near the Thames, which is closely identified with writers from Sir Thomas More all the way down through Swift, Addison, Steele, Smollett and a host of later celebrities, shows comparatively little change at least from the days of Carlyle, Dickens and Thackeray.

Drawn by L. Walker for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Carlyle's House in Cheyne Row, Chelsea

Cheyne Row remains intact. There Carlyle's house, with its unpretentious front much as it was when the sage of Chelsea stepped across its threshold, quietly attracts visitors from every corner of the globe. It is a modest dwelling, with a small walled-in garden at the back. Yet it was the chief meeting place of the literary giants of the nineteenth century. It requires little imagination, for instance, to picture Dickens, assisted by his friend Forster, entertaining a gathering there with conjuring tricks, putting eggs and flour and other ingredients in a hat and extracting a "genuine" plum pudding. Or to see Emerson sitting by the fire in the basement kitchen, engaged in profound philosophical discussions, with Carlyle himself.

Carlyle liked company. Mrs. Carlyle enjoyed it, too, particularly the conversation and the visible evidence of friendship of which it was an outward symbol, but, being a woman, and therefore responsible for the household arrangements and the comfort and entertainment of the guests, she occasionally had reservations, which she dutifully concealed until she took pen in hand and gave free rein to her feelings in letters to some of the most intimate of her circle.

Mrs. Carlyle had more than her own company to contend with. Around the corner lived Leigh Hunt—the house is still there with a plaque on the wall—and the Hunts were poor managers. Hunt was editor of the London Journal and the Monthly Repository. He was also an essayist of note. His combined earnings totaled eight guineas a week. Yet that apparently was not sufficient to keep his family going, so when Mrs. Hunt had company she frequently found herself short of dishes and cutlery and had to run round to the Carlyles to borrow cups and saucers, spoons and glasses.

No better description of Hunt's home is to be found than in Carlyle's own words. "In his family room," he says, . . . "you will find half a dozen rickety old chairs. On these and around them and over the dusty table and ragged carpet lie all kinds of litter—books, papers, egg shells, scissors and last night when I was there the torn half of a quartern loaf. His own room above stairs . . . he keeps cleaner. It has only two chairs, a bookcase and a writing table. Yet the noble Hunt receives you in the spirit of a king."

The two families had much in common.

Leigh Hunt enjoyed Mrs. Carlyle's old Scottish tunes on the piano. Carlyle himself liked them, too. But he was impatient with exercises on the keyboard, and the practice which a girl next door found essential to gain proficiency was too much for the sensitive philosopher. Once, driven almost to despair, he knocked on the wall with the handle of the poker. There was silence for a time. Then the sound of the piano started up again. This moved Carlyle to write his neighbor an appealing letter. The neighbor called, and to the complete surprise of Mrs. Carlyle a most friendly conservation ensued, and a solution was found to the piano problem.

Other noises disturbed Carlyle, however, and he built a room within a room at a cost of £200, which today may be seen on the top floor of the house—a grim reminder of Carlyle's futile efforts to get the quietness he desired. For noises from the street came in, just the same.

It is pleasant to saunter along the banks of the Thames, which is but a step from Carlyle's house, especially in the evening when barges ply the river and jaunty tugboats puff their way through the bridges, and revive memories of Rossetti, of George Eliot, who lived in Cheyne Walk, and of the author of "Our Mutual Friend," who, as his writings amply testify, roamed along its shores with a keen eye for men and manners.

Dickens loved Chelsea. There he courted Catherine Hogarth, and there he married. In Sydney Street, on Tuesday nights, you may hear the bells of St. Luke's, the church where the marriage ceremony took place, ringing as they have done decade after decade. In the bell chamber you will find men still at the ropes, with thirty and forty years' service back of them. You will find in the building itself the pulpit from which the father of Charles Kingsley, author of "Westward Ho!" preached.

Not far away is Sloane Square which, unlike other parts of the town, has entirely lost the character and appearance it had when Edgar Allan Poe was a schoolboy there. A new block has sprung up, a triumph in architecture of glass and steel, and its colorful windows completely dominate the surroundings. Should you permit your imagination a flight into the past you can picture Swift, more than two centuries ago, no doubt striding through this square on his way to the city, for he went to lodge in Chelsea "for the air, and to put myself under a necessity of walking to and from London every day."

No complete list has been compiled of the authors who lived in Chelsea. It is known that Henry James lived there, that George Meredith wrote most of "Richard Feverel" during the time he spent within its borders, that Tennyson resorted there before he rose to eminence as a poet, that Oscar Wilde once lived in Tite Street and Mark Twain, for a time, in Tedworth Square. Swinburne, Mrs. Gaskell, "Michael Fairless," have all been identified with Chelsea.

The tradition has survived. The workshops, in some cases, are much as their owners left them. But artists, not authors, flourish, judging by the hirsute adornment on the faces of young men and the exotic garb of the comely young women, who may be seen any evening mingling in the throng of townspeople. Back in a quiet street, you may detect over an uninviting garage the ample windows of a studio, or in a corner, where an example of exquisite iron work thrusts itself upon the notice, you will see a charming little dwelling with a façade that bespeaks the hand of an art lover.

It is refreshing to find that if blocks of flats must go up, and the individual cottage and dwelling give way to the demands of a new age, there still remain people with sufficient sentiment and gratitude for the thinkers of the past to retain the charming symbols of a more leisurely non-mass production period.

W. W. C.

Mirror of World Opinion

Healing the Hurt of Babel

NEVER before in the history of man have so many persons heard one and the same voice at the same time as "listened in" to the voice of King George VI [Coronation Day]. . . .

It is estimated that in Shakespeare's time the total number of English-speaking persons in the world did not exceed the number of men, women and children in New York City at the present time. Moreover, comparatively few were then able to read and write the English language. The number now must be somewhere between 200,000,000 and 300,000,000. With the ever-extending use of English in broadcasts and by other means of communication, that number must be constantly increasing—perhaps assisted by an auxiliary language, but inevitably moving toward an earth population in which everyone will hear his neighbor, as at Pentecost, speaking in his own language.—*New York Times.*

Housing of the One-Third

HOUSING is the stepchild of the New Deal because one of the biggest and most powerful coalitions of assorted interests opposes it, a coalition whose pressure has tangled five Congresses. It is composed of insurance companies, real estate firms, property owners and savings banks.

These groups fear public housing because they fear depression of values of their own slum properties if the Government subsidizes the building of decent modern homes to rent at low rates. . . .

What are we going to do for "the third of our nation" that is "ill-housed"? The choice is either to build modern houses to rent at low rates or to set up a national minimum-wage scale so high as to enable workers to pay for decent dwellings built without government aid. . . .

We think business generally will prefer model housing. A reduction in rents is an increase in real wages, without shock to industry and without price rises.

An aspiring America will get better houses, some way, somehow. Part of the pressure for minimum-wage scales is due to the pressure for decent living quarters.

This is the time of all times to pass that bill, to create employment and increase real wages. Possibly the Government should cushion the shock to existing realty values by providing support for tenement mortgages, absorbing loss below a certain margin, say 80 per cent of face value. That would break the jam and get us our houses.

But the session is drawing short. Will Congress act or by indifference signal to American workers to fight for better homes in the only other way: sharp increases in wages to pay for them?—*New York Post.*

Beau Sabreur of the American Army

Book News of the Day

GENERAL PHILIP KEARNY was born of a distinguished New York family (his grandfather was John Watts) in 1815. Destined for the bar, he studied law until relaxed family prohibitions allowed him to enter the army. His first post was at Leavenworth, where his famous uncle, Stephen Watts Kearny, was building up the cavalry, which had never been adequately developed in the American Army. The famous First Dragoons were in the making, and young Kearny served with those proud riders on the Indian frontier and in Mexico.

He spent almost a year at the French Cavalry School at Saumur, took part in the Algerian Campaign and, as an American officer, declined the Legion of Honor. He and his dragoons were Winfield Scott's bodyguard in Mexico, and his charge at Churubusco (he was first inside the defenses of Mexico City) cost him an arm and won him unbounded popular esteem. He served in the Rogue River Indian campaign in 1851 and, bored with army life in peacetime, resigned his commission and returned to Europe. Here he was attached to the army of Napoleon III, seeing active service at Solferino and Magenta. This time he accepted the Legion of Honor.

* * *

When the Civil War broke out he hurried back to the States and offered his services to his native state, but outmaneuvered by the politicians, he took command of the First New Jersey Brigade and soon whipped it into one of the finest units in the army. He stood fast in the tide of retreat at the first battle of Bull Run; as a major-general in command of a division he was first into Manassas when the Peninsula campaign began; he urged McClellan by every means at his command to push the offensive, bore (with Hooker) the brunt of Fair Oaks, Seven Pines and Malvern Hill. Riding alone on reconnaissance at Chantilly, he was recognized in spite of dusk and fog and smoke, and fell to the sharpshooters of Stonewall Jackson on Sept. 1, 1862.

He was, as his grandson, Thomas Kearny, shows in GENERAL PHILIP KEARNY, BATTLE SOLDIER OF FIVE WARS (New York: Putnam. $4) the beau sabreur, the "Murat of the American Army"; utterly careless of danger, handsome, imperious, irritable, quick to take or give offense, equally quick to forgive or apologize; wealthy and generous, spending money lavishly for the comfort of his men, who idolized him; mourned by Lee and Jackson as the bravest, most gallant man in the Federal Army. He was also (the phrase seems to have been Mr. Lloyd Lewis's) one of the "great ifs of history."

* * *

He was a master of tactics, and had such a grasp of terrain and disposition that it often enabled him to pass for a military prophet; there is good ground for believing that Lincoln intended to appoint him commander-in-chief, and still there is a doubt whether he would have developed into the major strategist the nation so sorely needed. Certain it is that he often failed to rule his own spirit (his family life was far from ideal); that he could have taken the cities is a probability, but only a probability.

Thomas Kearny, having access to many family papers and other obscure documents, has produced a book which is in many respects definitive. Yet it belongs to the mirabile dictu school of biography: its exclamation points soon cease to impress, and the style leans toward the baroque. Moreover, there is a great deal of needless repetition; quotations are often unidentified; and Mr. Kearny's animosity toward McClellan overshoots its mark. And this reviewer would gladly trade 200 of its 500 pages for a few large-scale maps of Mexico and northern Virginia.

K. C. K.

The Wide Horizon

'Joe' Robinson Ushers Out a Crisis

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

SENATOR ROBINSON, whose future may be as promising as his past was one of the delegates to the London Naval Conference. The serious Mr. Stimson, who headed the delegation, did not give the Arkansas Senator any particular diplomatic job. So the amiable "Joe" was frequently to be seen leaving the Ritz Hotel with his golf clubs, and on week ends he ornamented some of the most pleasant country houses of Britain.

He was the most popular member of the delegation among the British, who always like American Americans. Joe's Arkansas accent gave them intense pleasure, and Joe liked them and their golf courses and some of the other things that go with hospitable and spacious living. Maybe, after all, Joe was the best diplomat of the American delegation.

Anyway, Senator Robinson learned a lot of diplomacy, if any need or can be added to the political equipment of a leader in the United States Senate. Two years ago, he went to the Far East, where they have diplomats, too, and the present writer—who happened to be along both in London and Asia—developed a considerable awareness of the solid qualities of the majority leader.

* * *

Latterly the diplomatic talents of Senator Robinson have been called for with increasing urgency, and he has found uses for the subtleties he learned in political rough and tumble and in the courts of the mighty.

For many times these days, the Senate leader has had to call on the President, and upon leaving the White House, give out verbal communiqués containing the most delicate and important nuances. "Uncle Joe" does the job beautifully. There is no mistaking his real meaning, yet there is little in his words with which to pin him down, or the Administration, either. The newspapers have to take the responsibility for interpreting them. It is one of the neatest jobs of public relations counseling we have on record.

Thus, last Thursday night, Senator Robinson spent a couple of hours with the President and on going out gave to the waiting reporters the first guarded intimation that the way was being prepared for a "retreat" on the Supreme Court plan. Mr. Roosevelt in his tense press conference next morning did a workmanlike feat of phrase juggling himself, saying on the one hand that it was "plain silly" to talk of giving up his court plan, and on the other hand lightly explaining that court reform was what he is after—that is, "the forest"—while the mere addition of new justices is a detail—"the trees."

* * *

That evening it was further intimated, through the well-established congressional grapevine, that Senator Robinson had been given authority to go ahead and work out the best compromise he could manage.

All of which means that finally the President has listened to his advisers in Congress, who have been trying to tell him that the six-judge plan is sunk, the two-judge plan would be a matter of intense difficulty, getting harder daily, and that the Senate opposition has entrenched itself against the passage of any judiciary legislation whatsoever, for fear the House would graft some judgeships on the bill, and the Administration would dominate the conference between the two houses.

If the President has really told his legislative leaders to go ahead and get the best they can, it is an important step. So much strategic leeway has scarcely been permitted the congressional leaders since 1933. It may result in better feeling in Congress, and perhaps a movement on the part of the truant Democrats to get in the President's good graces again.

* * *

Anyway, the basic fact to remember is that Mr. Roosevelt is an able strategist who never forgets his main object in view, and that his chief characteristic is described in the family as "Dutch stubbornness." To outward seeming, it will be impossible to pass any legislative enlargement of the Supreme Court. But it is only June, not August, and there have been surprises before under the New Deal. It would appear that American public opinion has rallied so strongly to the defense of the Supreme Court—with the court leading its own battle by ...ning its liberal minority into a majority and throwing in a retirement—that the President's original plan is blocked.

Even if it is, Mr. Roosevelt has had a term of decisions for the most part in his favor; he has one appointment to the court guaranteed; and anything he achieves from now on is plain velvet. There have been more important consequences. Public opinion was never so conscious of the court and the Constitution. Newspaper articles and series, scholarly and lively volumes, and countless speeches and discussions have educated the nation into a new and balanced view toward the real "bulwarks" of America.

With the word from the White House to congressional leaders, it may almost be written that the crisis is over.